

THE ATLANTA CONVENTION.

VOL. XXVIII

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1896.—TEN PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

HILL WAS ANGRY. SHOOK HIS FIST

But Senator Allen Was Not in Fighting Humor.

HILL'S DILATORY TACTICS

To Prevent the Taking Up of the Bill To Prevent Bond Issues.

HE ASKED FOR THE READING OF A REPORT

Senator Allen Accused Him of Violating Unanimous Consent—Other Washington News.

Washington, May 21.—(Special).—"That statement is false," deliberately spoke David B. Hill, extending his fist towards the face of Senator Allen, the populist from Nebraska.

Hill was mad—he was in a fighting humor, and he seemed prepared for any sort of a fight. But Allen was not in a similar humor, and the senate barely missed a full grown sensation.

The matter grew out of a vicious fight Senator Hill was making to prevent the senate taking up the bill to prevent further bond issues without specific authority of congress.

At 5 o'clock Senator Butler, of North Carolina, sprung a surprise upon the senate by moving that the bill be taken up. Immediately Hill began to filibuster by making motions to adjourn and other dilatory motions.

During the roll call on one of these motions, Senator Padgett asked unanimous consent to submit a conference report and have it printed in The Record. It was agreed to. Immediately Senator Hill demanded the full reading of the report. To this there were many objections. A dozen senators held that consent had not been given except for the printing of the report. But the presiding officer held that any senator had a right to demand a full reading of a report.

Hill insisted, his purpose being to delay. Senator Allen made a brief talk, in which he said this was the second time he had known of any senator having violated unanimous consent.

"I would ask if the senator from Nebraska refers to me?" said Hill.

"I do," responded Allen.

"The statement is false," uttered Hill, with emphasis.

Allen looked intently at the New York senator for several moments, then responded, calmly:

"The senator from New York can never convince me that his conduct has been honest in this matter."

"I cannot," responded Hill.

This ended the war of words. Then the New Yorker turned and suggested that there was no quorum of the senate present and renewed his filibustering tactics.

Hill seemed determined to prevent a vote upon taking up the bond bill.

Several test votes upon motions of Hill and Chandler showed thirty-four senators in favor of taking up the bond bill to twelve against it.

Finally a few of the twelve retired from the senate and left it without a quorum, and adjournment was necessary.

But for Hill's tactics the bill would have been taken up and made the special order for tomorrow.

The bill will pass. The free coinage men of all parties in the senate are determined to bring this bill up and have it passed on it. Another motion will be made tomorrow. Hill may again resort to dilatory tactics, but he cannot delay it long. A majority of the senate is in favor of the bill and it will pass before adjournment. On account of the fight Hill and the other cuckoos are making against the bill, adjournment may be delayed for a long time. The administration people will make a hard fight against the bill because it will prevent another issue of bonds without special consent of congress.

The senate is sure to pass the bill and the chances are that it will refuse to adjourn until the house shall vote upon it. Until this matter came up today predictions were being made on all sides that adjournment would be had by the 8th of next month. Tonight, however, all these predictions have been withdrawn for the present.

Senator Bacon's Victory. Senator Bacon, who is alone in the senate, made a splendid winning fight for the Brunswick harbor appropriation in the senate today. Through his efforts the conference report on the river and harbor bill, which eliminated the Brunswick appropriation, was disagreed to and sent back to conference. The conference committee reported to the senate and the report was adopted. It was a great victory for Senator Bacon and means that Colonel Goodyear will continue his work of deepening the Brunswick harbor by the use of dynamite.

Georgians Scarce. Lester and Tate were the only two Georgians on duty in the house today. Ben Russell went home this morning to plot an air for Judge Bowers in the second district. All the others, except Black and Turner, are at home in the campaign. These two were here, but ill. Major Black is suffering from an attack of rheumatism, while Judge Turner is confined to his bed by a severe illness.

Virginia for Free Coinage. The Virginia convention meets in Staunton on the 4th of June. It will undoubtedly be controlled by the free coinage element.

"There are 115 cities and counties in Virginia," said Representative Otey today. "Of the sixty-six that have acted fifty-five have voted for silver. Ten are embraced in what I call uncommitted territory. Forty-nine have not yet acted. Of these, thirty-two are for silver; the seventeen remaining will be divided."

Mr. Otey was asked about a story current that Senator Daniel will be endorsed by the Virginia convention as a candidate for the democratic vice presidential nomination. He declined to say anything about this, but declared to the city that he was a strong movement is on foot to put Senator Daniels in nomination. The anti-Virginians are, it is said, very anxious to have only because of their favorite's fitness for the position, but as a rebuke to the Clevelandites for the partial backset they gave Senator Daniel in the convention four years ago.

Senator Daniel's course then is looked back to now in the light of a prophecy, and he is regarded all the more highly. It is further argued that his nomination would hold the disaffected gold men in Virginia in line and make the state solid for the democratic nominee.

Over the President's Veto. Another bona fide message of the president was turned down by the house today.

A bill to pension a Kansas ex-soldier was passed by the house over Cleveland's veto by a vote of 196 to 47. The act of the house was in the nature of a repudiation of the president, who is extremely unpopular with both parties. It is also an indication of what the vote in the house will be to pass the river and harbor bill over a veto if there be one and predictions are freely made that the president will veto this bill. E. W. B.

WYOMING FOR FREE COINAGE.

ONLY ONE PLANK IN THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

It Did Not Take the Democrats Long To Select Six Delegates to the National Convention.

Laramie, Wyo., May 21.—The Wyoming democratic convention held here today was harmonious. With a platform of only one plank not much time was lost in proceedings. The platform is as follows:

"It is resolved, That we, the democracy of Wyoming, demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as primary redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action of any government."

The delegates to Chicago are: Ex-Governor John F. Osborne, Carson county; Robert Foote, Johnson county; G. W. Bremell, Albany county; T. Dyer, Laramie county; M. L. Blake, Sheridan, and J. W. Sammon, Uintah.

No mention was made of President Cleveland or his administration and no choice of candidates for the presidency was expressed or discussed by the convention.

PLATT AND QUAY

Bothered About the Success of McKinley.

Washington, May 20.—(Special).—All the state republican conventions have met and elected their delegates to St. Louis.

McKinley has won a good majority of the delegates. His friends predict that St. Louis will be won over here Saturday night to prevent Quay getting upon the McKinley band wagon. Platt yet swears he will never let the New York delegation go to McKinley. He says it would be suicidal for the republican party to nominate him. He told the party leaders with whom he conferred Saturday night that the republicans nominated McKinley the business men, the bankers and all the great interests in New York would put up five million dollars, if that much was necessary, to make the democratic convention nominate Cleveland or Whitney on a straight gold platform and that they would carry New York for him. He told them that the great financial interests of New York wanted Morton or Harrison or Tom Reed or Allison, but under no circumstances would they have a man who had flopped about on the money question as had McKinley; they had no confidence in the man and would not have him.

Quay venture to say, said Platt with emphasis, "that if our convention persists in nominating McKinley money sufficient to control the democratic convention will be put up to have Cleveland renominated."

"If we will nominate Morton or Harrison or Reed, New York will be satisfied," said he. "No money will be put up to sway the democratic convention and that convention will adopt a free coinage platform and we can elect our man. What I tell you is correct. Now take your choice, gentlemen," and the New York republican boss arose from his chair and strolled up and down the room awaiting an answer.

Quay rather thought there was much truth in his words, but did not believe the McKinley tide could be stemmed. It would like the bull and the engine.

"I fear we shall have to accept McKinley, not because we want him, but because the people do," said Quay.

To this Platt declared that if others were cowardly enough to hoist the white flag he would not.

"If our convention for New York, declaring that he would never consent to McKinley's nomination."

The conference has naturally made a wide breach between the Pennsylvania and New York bosses. Quay is determined to go over to McKinley if he can make the proper deal. Quay is equally determined to fight to the last.

The Cleveland democrats are enthusiastic over this republican split. They think they can get money enough to get control of the democratic convention. They concede Iowa will elect a free coinage delegation. They admit that Illinois might do the same thing. But they propose to send contesting delegations from several states.

They count upon the national convention seating the Nebraska gold delegation and all other contesting delegations.

Then they propose to send thousands of shouters to Chicago and wads of money to buy everything purchasable. Cleveland thinks he can take it easy.

Judge Bartlett's Return. Judge Bartlett left for Georgia last night. He will go direct to Macon. Judge Bartlett has no opposition for re-election, but not having been home since January he wants to spend a few days in Georgia. No man in congress has been more attentive to his duties, and none have been more successful in handling election contests. Judge Bartlett has won a well-earned reputation.

E. W. B.

Tennessee Democratic Committee. Nashville, Tenn., May 21.—(Special).—The democratic state executive committee met today and organized by electing James M. Coleman, of Memphis, chairman, and John W. Childress, of Nashville, vice chairman. An executive board of six members was chosen and plans perfected for thorough organization.

THEY WILL GO IN ONE LUMP

Iowa's Twenty-Six Votes Will Be Cast Solidly for Free Coinage.

THE UNIT RULE WAS ADOPTED

Broke the Backbone of the Single Standard Men.

NOT ONE VOTE WILL THEY HAVE

The Resolutions on the Unit Rule and the Indorsement of Boies—A Talk with the Ex-Governor.

Dubuque, Ia., May 21.—(Special).—The clearing away of the excitement attendant upon the great democratic convention of yesterday only brings into bolder relief the importance of the victory won by the free coinage forces.

Iowa's twenty-six votes, under the operation of an iron-clad unit rule adopted, will be cast solidly and continuously for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The issue was clearly made and perfectly understood.

Today the disgruntled goldbug democrats and their allies, the republicans, are taking much comfort in the assertion that Governor Boies did his best to trim his sails; that he wanted a party clause in the platform, leaving the free coinage of silver discretionary and not mandatory, and that the extreme element of the convention swept his counselly report away.

This would have been to the credit of the convention if true, as showing that even as great and popular a man as Boies could not muzzle them, but in justice to the ex-governor it must be stated that the contention is not true. In the nomination of McKinley the convention there were hundreds of drafts of silver resolutions sent into Governor Boies by his friends, among them the straddles as well as straight declarations. All of these were placed at the disposal of the committee on resolutions and the best evidence of how Governor Boies stood himself is that the platform actually reported and adopted was written by himself and accepted without the scorch of a pen.

Not only is this true as to preliminary action, but upon the floor of the convention, Governor Boies, as chairman of the Blackhawk delegation, cast his solid vote for the platform as adopted.

Carr Made Them Wait. Another situation confronted the convention which it met in a masterly manner. It has been the custom in this state, as it is in many others, for the congressional districts to elect their delegates and merely report their names in a perfunctory manner to the main body. The first and second congressional districts having elected their delegates, their delegates met just before the session of the convention, selected their delegates and instructed them to vote for so-called "sound money."

This fact came to the ear of Chairman Carr. He refused to receive all informal reports until the vote was taken upon the unit rule, as follows:

"The delegates at large and for the districts appointed by this convention to represent the state in the national democratic convention, to be held in Chicago, beginning July 7, 1896, are hereby instructed to vote as a unit as the majority present shall direct on all questions coming before that body, and to which the state is entitled, are hereby authorized to cast the full vote of the state in accord with these instructions."

It was subject to this resolution that the convention proceeded to elect the delegates so that they could be the whole party present and to which the state is entitled, are hereby authorized to cast the full vote of the state in accord with these instructions."

The resolution which follows places Governor Boies in the race as a presidential candidate:

"Resolving full faith and confidence in the democracy, patriotism and ability of Horace Boies, formerly governor of Iowa, we hereby declare it to be the bounden duty of every patriot in Iowa to use all honorable means to secure his nomination at the democratic national convention at Chicago, July 7, 1896, for the high and responsible office of president of the United States, to the end that principles of Jeffersonian democracy be preserved and promoted and liberty and prosperity be restored to the great body of the people, and the delegates to the convention are especially authorized to instruct to place his name in nomination at Chicago."

Governor Boies, after the work of the convention was concluded, said:

"When this battle began a few weeks ago, I was determined that the masses of the democratic party of this great state of Iowa should be heard on this occasion. I believed, as I believe now, that there were many occasions in many conventions of political parties where the views of the people have been silenced. As far as I was concerned," said he with great energy, "I was determined that the democracy of Iowa should speak. I believe this is the safety, and the only safety, of any political party on earth, and so I say that when I see such a convention as this, where delegates have been selected in a way that the delegates of this convention have been, it is a source of gratification that I am unable to express in language. From this time onward in Iowa the spirit of the democratic party lies within the masses. From this time forward I want the masses of the democratic party to take its destinies into their hands and if they do the democratic party will march on to certain victory."

Colonel Canabian Quoted. Sometimes one has to go away from home to learn the news, and then many people are more disposed to talk freely about them than they are at home. From a publication in The Times-Herald, of Chicago, this morning, it would seem that the goldbugs of Georgia, while whistling to keep their courage up at home, have really given up the fight so far as victory is concerned. The party quoted is no less than

Mr. Henry H. Canabian, the business manager and responsible director of the administration organ of Georgia.

"Georgia is more conservative on the financial question," he is quoted as saying, "than many of the other southern states, but there is every probability that it will send a free silver delegation to Chicago. It has been a hitherto unbroken rule of the state convention never to instruct the delegates for the silver or congressional district. At the national convention of 1892 there were seventeen delegates at large. This year there is talk of instructing all the delegates, so as to give the 26 votes of the state to free silver. Governor Atkinson," he continues, "and others who favor free silver, will oppose such instructions, but the probability is that the free silverites will not observe their conservative advice."

The Iowans' answer to this situation was by instructing the entire delegation, the theory being "to the voters belong the delegates."

"The question of instructing delegates," said Mr. W. L. Reed, of Des Moines, "is not one of trading or complimenting individuals at home or abroad, but of expressing the united will of the people of the state in the same manner that it is expressed in the electoral college, of which it is the forerunner." P. J. MORAN.

RICHMOND'S DELEGATES.

Free Coinage Men Made a Good Showing in the Gold Stronghold.

Richmond, Va., May 21.—(Special).—The gold standard men of Richmond are disgusted tonight with the result of the democratic primary held here today for the election of 10 delegates to the state convention. The free coinage men elected thirty-five against the "sound money" sixty-five. The selection of one anti-Cleveland gold man completed the list.

The most significant feature of today's result is that the gold standard men not only refrained from going to the polls. This falling off in the vote is the effect of a preconcerted determination of some of the most conservative democrats to abstain themselves to support a free coinage candidate for president in the event one is nominated at Chicago. Some few of the "sound money" leaders, however, also claimed their purpose to follow out this policy.

Some of the results of today's success for free coinage men is no doubt due to the rattling good speech Congressman Bailey delivered here a week ago. Had the free coinage men here been well organized, it is believed they could have carried the city.

Today's primary seems to settle the fact that that side will secure the two delegates nearly the whole day and night was spent in the committee room over this ruling the highest number of votes.

The clerk, Dr. Wilson, announced three names as having the highest number. They were Rev. R. O. Mallard, D.D., of New Orleans; Dr. J. Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C.; and Dr. J. Rumpson, of Salisbury, N. C.

A motion was made to vote viva voce for the names, but the moderator ruled it out of order and on the second ballot Dr. Mallard was declared elected by a vote of 115 out of 185, over two-thirds. Dr. Mallard was welcomed to the moderator's chair in a few well chosen words by Dr. Hemphill, and he said in reply:

"In your call to me as brethren filled with the holy spirit, I recognize the voice of my Lord and Master, and much as I may question my own fitness for so high an office, I must submit."

Dr. Mallard is pastor of the Napoleon avenue church in New Orleans. He is also editor of The Southern Presbyterian. He is a native of Liberty county, Ga., and was educated at Franklin college, now the University of Georgia, and at Columbia Theological Seminary. His first charge was at Walthourville, Ga. He filled the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta, now Dr. Strickler's church, during the war and the years immediately following. In 1889 he was called to the Presbyterian street church of New Orleans, which he served for several years, until compelled by failure of health to resign. On the recovery of his health, Dr. Mallard took charge of the Napoleon avenue mission church, which he has built up to one of the best flourishing in the city.

He is about sixty-two years of age and is a man of commanding presence and marked ability both as a preacher and a parliamentarian.

Two Temporary Clerks. Judge C. E. Cassell, of East Radford, Va., and Rev. J. S. McMurry, of Laredo, Tex., were elected temporary clerks by acclamation. The hours for the sessions were fixed at 9 a. m. for the morning session and 2:30 p. m. for the afternoon.

Upon motion it was decided to hold no sessions on Friday and Saturday afternoons, in order that the committees may have time to arrange their work.

The night session for tonight was also dispensed with and it was announced that a reception would be tendered the assembly tomorrow at Memphis. Several communications were received from public and private institutions of the city extending courtesies to the commissioners.

The assembly then took a recess to 4 p. m. to hear abstracts of the reports of the various executive committees and refer them in the regular way to the standing committees to be appointed by Moderator Mallard.

At 4:10 p. m. the assembly was called to order by Rev. Dr. Rumpson, of North Carolina, and the reports of the standing committees were read by the different secretaries.

The report of foreign missions shows an increase in receipts over last year of \$7,796 and a decrease in expenditures of \$6,390 from last year's figures—\$15,488 less than this year's receipts. The balance on hand is \$21,936, exclusive of this year's receipts. The balance on hand has been invested for the Congo boat fund. Nineteen new missionaries have been sent out during the year, six to China, three to Japan, two to northern Brazil, four to southern Brazil, two to Africa and one each to Korea and Mexico.

The home mission report showed a total of \$34,688 received during the year, an increase over last year of \$4,095. The disbursements were \$32,235 and the balance in the treasury March 31st was \$12,223. The work is increasing in some parts, but has been falling off in contributions from last year. Exclusive of legacies the receipts were \$18,168 and the work of this committee does not seem to be in good condition.

The committee on colored evangelization also showed in its report a marked falling off in its receipts. The most successful feature of its work seems to be the school at Tuscaloosa, Ala., which is under the efficient management of Rev. A. L. Phillips, D.D., the secretary of this committee.

A most encouraging report was read by Governor Mayre, of Fredericksburg, Va., on the "Assembly Home and School" at Smith Mills, S. C., charged with paying his debts with postage stamps.

The favored enterprise of the church is at

DR. MALLARD. AN ATLANTIAN,

Elected Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

MUCH IMPORTANT BUSINESS

Will Be Brought Before the Body Before It Adjourns.

EMINENT DIVINES FROM THE SOUTH

Gather To Legislate for the Presbyterian Church—Presbyterians at Saratoga.

Memphis, Tenn., May 21.—The southern Presbyterian general assembly was opened at 11:05 o'clock this morning in the First Presbyterian church by a sermon from the retiring moderator, Rev. Dr. Hemphill, of Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Chester, secretary of foreign missions, and Dr. S. A. Ramsey, pastor of the First church, occupied the pulpit with Dr. Hemphill.

After singing the doxology invocation was made by Rev. Dr. Ramsey, who announced the hymn, "Come, Thou Almighty King," after which Dr. Hemphill read passages from the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth chapters of St. John, the eight chapter of Romans and the fourth chapter of Ephesians. This was followed by a selection from the oratorio of "Elijah" by the choir and the assembly was then led in prayer by Rev. S. H. Chester, D.D. The hymn, "Oh, Holy Ghost, the Comforter," was then sung, after which Dr. Hemphill announced his text and began his sermon.

His text was Romans, xv:23. He announced his theme as "The Love of the Holy Ghost."

Dr. Hemphill preached without notes and was listened to by an audience which packed the house.

The General Assembly Organized. At the conclusion of his sermon Mr. Hemphill constituted the general assembly by prayer.

After the prayer of constitution, Rev. Dr. Lavelle, of Houston, made the election of moderator be by ballot without nomination, and that on the second ballot all names be dropped except the two receiving the highest number of votes.

The clerk, Dr. Wilson, announced three names as having the highest number. They were Rev. R. O. Mallard, D.D., of New Orleans; Dr. J. Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C.; and Dr. J. Rumpson, of Salisbury, N. C.

A motion was made to vote viva voce for the names, but the moderator ruled it out of order and on the second ballot Dr. Mallard was declared elected by a vote of 115 out of 185, over two-thirds. Dr. Mallard was welcomed to the moderator's chair in a few well chosen words by Dr. Hemphill, and he said in reply:

"In your call to me as brethren filled with the holy spirit, I recognize the voice of my Lord and Master, and much as I may question my own fitness for so high an office, I must submit."

Dr. Mallard is pastor of the Napoleon avenue church in New Orleans. He is also editor of The Southern Presbyterian. He is a native of Liberty county, Ga., and was educated at Franklin college, now the University of Georgia, and at Columbia Theological Seminary. His first charge was at Walthourville, Ga. He filled the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta, now Dr. Strickler's church, during the war and the years immediately following. In 1889 he was called to the Presbyterian street church of New Orleans, which he served for several years, until compelled by failure of health to resign. On the recovery of his health, Dr. Mallard took charge of the Napoleon avenue mission church, which he has built up to one of the best flourishing in the city.

He is about sixty-two years of age and is a man of commanding presence and marked ability both as a preacher and a parliamentarian.

Two Temporary Clerks. Judge C. E. Cassell, of East Radford, Va., and Rev. J. S. McMurry, of Laredo, Tex., were elected temporary clerks by acclamation. The hours for the sessions were fixed at 9 a. m. for the morning session and 2:30 p. m. for the afternoon.

Upon motion it was decided to hold no sessions on Friday and Saturday afternoons, in order that the committees may have time to arrange their work.

The night session for tonight was also dispensed with and it was announced that a reception would be tendered the assembly tomorrow at Memphis. Several communications were received from public and private institutions of the city extending courtesies to the commissioners.

The assembly then took a recess to 4 p. m. to hear abstracts of the reports of the various executive committees and refer them in the regular way to the standing committees to be appointed by Moderator Mallard.

At 4:10 p. m. the assembly was called to order by Rev. Dr. Rumpson, of North Carolina, and the reports of the standing committees were read by the different secretaries.

The report of foreign missions shows an increase in receipts over last year of \$7,796 and a decrease in expenditures of \$6,390 from last year's figures—\$15,488 less than this year's receipts. The balance on hand is \$21,936, exclusive of this year's receipts. The balance on hand has been invested for the Congo boat fund. Nineteen new missionaries have been sent out during the year, six to China, three to Japan, two to northern Brazil, four to southern Brazil, two to Africa and one each to Korea and Mexico.

The home mission report showed a total of \$34,688 received during the year, an increase over last year of \$4,095. The disbursements were \$32,235 and the balance in the treasury March 31st was \$12,223. The work is increasing in some parts, but has been falling off in contributions from last year. Exclusive of legacies the receipts were \$18,168 and the work of this committee does not seem to be in good condition.

The committee on colored evangelization also showed in its report a marked falling off in its receipts. The most successful feature of its work seems to be the school at Tuscaloosa, Ala., which is under the efficient management of Rev. A. L. Phillips, D.D., the secretary of this committee.

A most encouraging report was read by Governor Mayre, of Fredericksburg, Va., on the "Assembly Home and School" at Smith Mills, S. C., charged with paying his debts with postage stamps.

The favored enterprise of the church is at

tributed in the report to the energetic work of its founder, Rev. Dr. Saunders. This concludes the business of the afternoon session and at 5:30 p. m. the assembly took a recess to meet at 9 a. m. tomorrow.

PRESBYTERIANS AT SARATOGA.

The General Assembly Convened in 108th Annual Session.

Saratoga, N. Y., May 21.—The one hundred and eighth general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America opened its session here today in the First Presbyterian church with the usual sermon from the retiring moderator.

Nearly 700 commissioners, half ministers and half elders, occupied seats on the floor of the auditorium, and as many more ladies and visitors were crowded upon the floor with the delegates.

Upon the platform were seated those who were to assist the moderator, Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth, of New York, in the service, and in the rear of the pulpit was the choir, greatly augmented from the local choirs for this occasion.

The service, according to the book of discipline of the Presbyterian church, began promptly at 11 o'clock. Dr. Booth's sermon occupied more than an hour in the delivery.

The committee on theological seminary and control which has now been before three consecutive assemblies was in session all night, giving the last touches to the report which is to be made to this assembly.

The work of retouching is still incomplete and several more all night sessions may be necessary to get the phraseology in the report form. The same old matter of the histories and characters of the churches of the several seminaries and the changes necessary each to bring the institutions under closer seminary control must be restated with additions in the way of suggestions resulting from another year's consultations and conferences with the boards.

The actions of the several seminaries on the overture to surrender certain powers over their funds, property, faculties and instructions is generally known. So also is the recommendation of previous assemblies that further powers of control over the Presbyterian seminaries be necessary after the experience with the Lane and Union. It would seem that nothing more was to be said on the subject. But time changes many things, including men, and it now appears that many on this committee, after a three years' struggle with the question of the trusteeship and administration of Presbyterian seminaries, came here prepared to surrender some of the ground already gained by previous assemblies in the direction of a closer relationship between these institutions and the assembly.

The desire to take the back track was so strong when the committee met on Friday day, it became evident at once that more argument and conference was necessary than could be crowded into one day. Yesterday nearly the whole day and night was spent in the committee room over this ruling the highest number of votes.

The clerk, Dr. Wilson, announced three names as having the highest number. They were Rev. R. O. Mallard, D.D., of New Orleans; Dr. J. Woodrow, of Columbia, S. C.; and Dr. J. Rumpson, of Salisbury, N. C.

A motion was made to vote viva voce for the names, but the moderator ruled it out of order and on the second ballot Dr. Mallard was declared elected by a vote of 115 out of 185, over two-thirds. Dr. Mallard was welcomed to the moderator's chair in a few well chosen words by Dr. Hemphill, and he said in reply:

"In your call to me as brethren filled with the holy spirit, I recognize the voice of my Lord and Master, and much as I may question my own fitness for so high an office, I must submit."

Dr. Mallard is pastor of the Napoleon avenue church in New Orleans. He is also editor of The Southern Presbyterian. He is a native of Liberty county, Ga., and was educated at Franklin college, now the University of Georgia, and at Columbia Theological Seminary. His first charge was at Walthourville, Ga. He filled the pulpit of the Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta, now Dr. Strickler's church, during the war and the years immediately following. In 1889 he was called to the Presbyterian street church of New Orleans, which he served for several years, until compelled by failure of health to resign. On the recovery of his health, Dr. Mallard took charge of the Napoleon avenue mission church, which he has built up to one of the best flourishing in the city.

He is about sixty-two years of age and is a man of commanding presence and marked ability both as a preacher and a parliamentarian.

Two Temporary Clerks. Judge C. E. Cassell, of East Radford, Va., and Rev. J. S. McMurry, of Laredo, Tex., were elected temporary clerks by acclamation. The hours for the sessions were fixed at 9 a. m. for the morning session and 2:30 p. m. for the afternoon.

Upon motion it was decided to hold no sessions on Friday and Saturday afternoons, in order that the committees may have time to arrange their work.

The night session for tonight was also dispensed with and it was announced that a reception would be tendered the assembly tomorrow at Memphis. Several communications were received from public and private institutions of the city extending courtesies to the commissioners.

</

DID NOT GLITTER.

The Gold Men's Rally Lacked in Numbers and Enthusiasm.

THEIR SIGNERS NOT THERE

Many of Silver's Advocates Went To Hear Patterson, Though.

BUT THEY DID NOT SIT IT THROUGH

A Great Difference Between the Two Meetings—The Speaker Encourages the Club.

The Gold Standard Club held its rally last night, and if its members are satisfied with the result, the Bimetallic League certainly ought to be.

On the night before the silver men had held a most enthusiastic meeting at the Columbia theater. Hon. Joseph Bailey, of Texas, had delivered a clear cut, logical, masterly speech to an audience which literally packed the house and gave the speaker hearty and unbounded applause.

Now the silver setting was changed to gold, and Hon. Joseph Patterson, of Tennessee, was the speaker.

While the audience was not so large by at least a third as the silver men had on the previous night, the lower part of the house was well filled—at the beginning. The balcony, which was jammed when Bailey spoke, was nearly a third full and by the time the speaking was half over, most of these had quietly slipped away.

It was a very polite audience—being largely composed, no doubt of silver men, and although half of them escaped during the night, there was no confusion. Those who left did so quietly, and probably 300 remained until the end, and heard every word which the gentleman uttered.

Mr. Patterson spoke with perfect good nature throughout, with perhaps two or three exceptions, when some one in the audience insisted, courteously, on a specific answer to a question.

Mr. Patterson was excusable though in being vexed, because it was a question which he could not answer fairly without knocking his own argument to the ground. He was arguing that if silver should be restored to coinage as primary money, the man who owed a debt of \$1,000 payable in coin would take \$1,000 in gold, go out into the open market and buy half a million of silver dollars, and then he would pay his debt with the silver dollars.

Who would be fool enough to sell silver bullion for gold for any less than he could get for the silver? He asked a wide-awake listener, up in the balcony.

There was no answering the question, of course, but Mr. Patterson made a mistake at it by restating his proposition in somewhat different terms and was getting off the thin ice as fast as his intellectual shoes would speed him, when his questioner came at him again, politely asking him to answer the question specifically.

The large, genial gentleman from Tennessee looked worried and then a little angry. Some one in the audience began to hiss, because they could not sit there quietly and see their Sir Galahad embarrassed without protest. And Mr. Patterson broke out into another bluff, exclaiming:

"I have already answered your question, sir, to the satisfaction, at least, of every intelligent man in this audience."

The gentleman on the stage were quick to take their cue and they applauded loudly.

"What's the matter with Patterson?" was a pertinent inquiry, which came from the pit. "It's all right," was the answer back, and the applause and noise served to tide the distinguished orator over a decidedly dangerous place.

But from this moment the hebra of the hearers began, and it continued steadily until it became embarrassing, and less than half of the original number of listeners remained.

Mr. Patterson had been introduced by Mr. Alex Smith, president of the Young Men's "Sound Money" Currency Club, who stated that he was glad to see so many of the first public meeting of the club.

On the stage were: Captain W. D. Ellis, Sr., Mr. Paul Romare, Colonel R. R. Maddox, Messrs. F. H. Richardson, Eugene Mitchell, A. L. Holbrook, George Turner, Alex Hull, Tom Day, George Desautels, R. F. Maddox, Jr., J. J. Matthews, James Nutting, V. Kriegerhaber, Thomas Martin, R. G. Wilcox, Captain W. D. Ellis, Jr., and others.

President Smith pledged his club not to bolt.

Mr. Patterson, in opening, said that he had passed the point where he preferred a seat in congress to his convictions. The republican party seems to be in control. The democratic party is divided.

There is not a state east of the Missouri which is not overwhelmingly opposed to the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. He was told by a New Yorker that there are not 2,000 free silver votes in that state. In St. Louis 8,000 votes were cast for Mr. Cleveland, but in the primaries which elected silver delegates to the state convention only 5,000 votes were cast for Mr. Patterson did not explain.

The gentleman declared that if he were an advocate of the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, he would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

He asserted that he was not an enemy of silver. Men who believe as I do would not strike down one dollar of silver. I would put everything below \$5 in silver and I would have no paper below the denomination of \$20 that was not based on silver, and I would make gold the basis of all.

There is no No. 1. He would yield his convictions at this time to save the party from a disastrous split.

MARDIS HAD A GUN

Evidence Showing That Wood Was Prepared to Fight.

THE TRIAL ABOUT TO CLOSE

It Is Thought the Kennedy Case Will Go to a Jury Today—Evidence About All In.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—(Special.)—All of the testimony in the case involving the preliminary trial of Robert H. Kennedy, the sheriff of Dallas county, charged with the murder of Percy Wood, has been received. The defense closed before noon today, and the case examined three or four witnesses in rebuttal of the evidence tending to show the insanity of the defendant at the time of the killing. The rebuttal evidence, however, was not strong.

Mardis Had a Gun.

About the most interesting testimony developed today was that showing that Mardis L. Wood brought a Winchester rifle here with him from New Orleans, the inference being that he anticipated an attack from Kennedy, and was prepared for it. Hon. Francis L. Pettus, of Selma, contributed some strong testimony to this effect.

Wood had made conditional threats against Kennedy, and that these threats were communicated to the defendant.

When the evidence was all in this afternoon, the case was ready for the jury.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

MARDIS HAD A GUN

Evidence Showing That Wood Was Prepared to Fight.

THE TRIAL ABOUT TO CLOSE

It Is Thought the Kennedy Case Will Go to a Jury Today—Evidence About All In.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—(Special.)—All of the testimony in the case involving the preliminary trial of Robert H. Kennedy, the sheriff of Dallas county, charged with the murder of Percy Wood, has been received. The defense closed before noon today, and the case examined three or four witnesses in rebuttal of the evidence tending to show the insanity of the defendant at the time of the killing. The rebuttal evidence, however, was not strong.

Mardis Had a Gun.

About the most interesting testimony developed today was that showing that Mardis L. Wood brought a Winchester rifle here with him from New Orleans, the inference being that he anticipated an attack from Kennedy, and was prepared for it. Hon. Francis L. Pettus, of Selma, contributed some strong testimony to this effect.

Wood had made conditional threats against Kennedy, and that these threats were communicated to the defendant.

When the evidence was all in this afternoon, the case was ready for the jury.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

The jury will meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock to hear the case.

TO FAITHFUL SLAVES

A Monument Erected at Fort Mill, South Carolina.

WAS UNVEILED YESTERDAY

It Was To Honor Loyal Men Who Proved True to a Sacred Trust. The Inscriptions.

Columbia, S. C., May 21.—(Special.)—There was unveiled today at Fort Mill, S. C., a monument erected in honor of the faithful slaves of the south during the war, by an ex-slave owner and an ex-confederate soldier, the first public recognition of the debt of gratitude that the people of the south owe to the negroes who, while their masters were away on the fields of Virginia and the west, acted as the protectors of the women and children left on the plantations, and were so loyal and true to the trust that there were few if any instances of a violation of it.

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

TO FAITHFUL SLAVES

A Monument Erected at Fort Mill, South Carolina.

WAS UNVEILED YESTERDAY

It Was To Honor Loyal Men Who Proved True to a Sacred Trust. The Inscriptions.

Columbia, S. C., May 21.—(Special.)—There was unveiled today at Fort Mill, S. C., a monument erected in honor of the faithful slaves of the south during the war, by an ex-slave owner and an ex-confederate soldier, the first public recognition of the debt of gratitude that the people of the south owe to the negroes who, while their masters were away on the fields of Virginia and the west, acted as the protectors of the women and children left on the plantations, and were so loyal and true to the trust that there were few if any instances of a violation of it.

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

"1863. Erected by Samuel E. White in grateful memory of earlier days, with the approval of the Jefferson Davis Memorial Association. Among the many faithful: John White, Sandy White, Warren White, Silas White, Handy White, Anthony White, Jim White, Henry White, Nathan Springs, Solomon Spratt."

On the reverse side:

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00
 The Sunday Edition (20 to 25 pages)... 6.00
 The Weekly... 1.00
 Postage paid to all subscribers.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.
 We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.
 The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:
 WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.
 JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.
 CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 182 Vine St.
 NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Sixteenth Street.
 CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 51 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.
 DENVER—C. O. Hamilton & Kendrick.
 PENNSACOLA, FLA.—Pensacola Drug Store.
 HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.
 Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the city—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker. The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kersh, W. H. Overton and L. B. Wilcox.

Watch Your Dates.
 The date following the address of subscribers indicates time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1896.

Why Misrepresent the Situation?

In publishing the tabulated statement of the action of the democratic state conventions it is The Constitution's desire to deal fairly with the people and not to misrepresent the situation. Certain "organs" of the gold standard are unblushingly putting Nebraska's sixteen votes in that column, and in a table published in Atlanta yesterday afternoon, four of Iowa's twenty-six votes are credited to the gold standard, notwithstanding the fact that the state convention adopted the unit rule by a vote of about three to one.

Be it said to their credit, many of the gold standard organs do not recognize the claims of the bolting convention in Nebraska, but in Georgia the situation is so desperate with the John Sherman element of the party that the matter of dealing justly by the people is of secondary consideration with the newspapers which are expected to meet their patronage obligations.

The vote to date by states is as follows:

STATES.	Free Coinage.	Gold Standard.
Alabama.....	22	0
Colorado.....	26	0
Iowa.....	26	0
Michigan.....	26	0
Massachusetts.....	18	0
Mississippi.....	24	0
Nebraska.....	16	0
New Jersey.....	20	0
New Hampshire.....	8	0
Oregon.....	6	0
Pennsylvania.....	64	0
Rhode Island.....	13	0
South Carolina.....	13	0
South Dakota.....	24	0
Tennessee.....	6	0
Washington.....	6	0
Wyoming.....	6	0
District of Columbia.....	4	2
Total.....	190	170

The Second Congressional District.

In order to consolidate their strength and not waste their energies in a contest among themselves the leaders of the free coinage democrats in the second district have held a conference. At this conference the leading free coinage men of each county were present, and they decided, after considering and carefully weighing all the circumstances, to support Judge Griggs for the party nomination, their opinion being that he is more popular than any other candidate before the people.

The contest for the nomination has been between Judge Griggs and Colonel Jesse Walters, both free coinage democrats, and Mr. Bower, who is understood to be on the other side. With two free coinage candidates in the field it was feared by the leading democrats of the district that the result would be division in their own ranks when the district convention assembled. So they determined to concentrate their energies. The two candidates, Griggs and Walters, were invited to submit their claims to the judgment of a conference committee composed of three leading men from each county, the conferees to be selected either by the two candidates and by Editor Henry M. McIntosh, of The Albany Herald.

Judge Griggs promptly assented, although Editor McIntosh had been advocating the candidacy of Colonel Walters. The latter, however, refused to have anything to do with the conference. The delegates were, therefore, selected by Judge Griggs and Editor McIntosh. Mr. Walters' warmest newspaper supporter.

After discussing the situation in all its bearings, the conference decided that Judge Griggs was the strongest of the two free coinage candidates, and decided to recommend him to the unanimous support of the free coinage democrats of the second district.

It is stated, however, that Colonel Walters has decided to remain in the field, refusing to indorse the action of the conference. The Constitution hopes that he will reconsider his determination. He is a good man and a good democrat, and the people are sure to remember and reward his sacrifice to the party action in this crisis of the party's affairs. He is too good a democrat to lend his influence to dividing the democratic vote at a time when

division endangers the success of democratic principles.

We feel sure that Judge Griggs, if the conference had called for his retirement from the contest, would have bowed to the will of the party leaders. He would have been disappointed, but the wounds of disappointment would have been quickly healed by the knowledge that his personal sacrifice had been the means of insuring the success of a vital democratic principle in his district.

Judge Griggs' popularity is not by any means confined to his district. He is a brilliant campaigner, and an uncompromising democrat. At the national convention of 1892 he was one of the four Georgia delegates who voted for the Patterson amendment to the financial plank of the platform—an amendment that was in the shape of a clear-cut declaration for the free coinage of silver. If the southern and western democrats had followed the example of Judge Griggs then the democratic party would have had a different history during the past four years.

The Birthday of England's Queen.

On the 24th of this month Queen Victoria will be seventy-seven years old.

In deference to her wishes there will be no celebration of the royal event although her subjects will find some way to pleasantly remind her of the fact that she is not forgotten. Though still in good health, as that term applies to one who has reached the limit of three score years and ten, the queen has become indifferent to many of those ceremonies which once had a peculiar fascination for her, and she much prefers the enjoyment of her home fireside to the gilt and pageantry of state occasions.

After all, queens are but little different from the common run of mortals, and in the cares which beset the aged queen there is much which she holds in common with the humble members of her sex. As the shadows of the century mingle with the thoughts of her old age, her life her thoughts are beginning to assume the form of prayers for the happiness and welfare of her realm and to fix themselves upon a higher crown than England's.

Queen Victoria has made a good sovereign and her reign has been characterized by all those graces which are most becoming to her sex. Though distinguished by none of the brilliant qualities which marked the reign of Elizabeth, her grasp of the scepter has been no less firm and the welfare of England has been at all times the immediate jewel of her soul. For this reason Victoria has always been the idol of her subjects.

Entering upon her royal duties at the age of eighteen, Victoria has occupied the throne for a period of fifty-nine years. The only monarch whose reign exceeded this limit was George III, who reigned for sixty years. But while he occupied the English throne during all of this period it cannot be said that he wielded the scepter for that length of time. As a matter of fact he became an imbecile several years before his death. Queen Victoria, therefore, is entitled to the credit of having furnished the longest reign in England's history.

The prince of Wales will get but a small slice in the division of time allotted to the sovereigns of Great Britain. If he is fortunate enough to reach the dazzling prime which has long been hanging over him it is doubtful if he will long enjoy its possession. On the other hand, if the queen's good health continues there is some likelihood, in view of his fast habits, that he will not survive his royal mother.

The Party Will Make No Mistake.

The loss of South Dakota to the free coinage democrats was no surprise to them. The result was not unexpected. The probability is that Nevada will also be controlled by the federal officials—but the vote of both these states is so small as to amount to but little one way or the other.

Yet if the will of the democratic voters as expressed in their primaries had been carried out, the South Dakota convention would have declared for the free coinage of silver. The county conventions declared for free coinage, but the situation is such in that state that the office holders were enabled to secure their own election as delegates to the state convention.

They controlled the convention, and, regardless of the wishes of the voters, proceeded to declare for the gold standard. On the theory that you can't kill a dead man, this action of the office holders will not hurt the party in South Dakota. In that state it is the third party in importance. It has dwindled away until it has become a mere machine in the hands of the office holders. The decay of the party has been accompanied by the growth of the populist organization, so that in any contest for the control of the state, the democrats are hardly taken into consideration.

In 1892 the democratic party of South Dakota was a strong and growing organization, but since that time the voters, disgusted with the financial policy of the administration, abandoned the party and went into the populist ranks, and now there are just about as many democrats left to hold the offices. In Nevada the same cause has produced similar results, and, in all probability, the office holders will control the convention and declare for the gold standard.

There is only one way in which the democrats could hope to carry either of these states in the national election, and that is by making a declaration in favor of the free coinage of silver. This would attract both the populists and republicans to the support of the party candidates.

We print today a list of the states where the democrats have declared for bimetalism side by side with a list of the states where they have declared for the gold standard. Those who are familiar with our politics may readily see that the democrats have no sort of chance in the states where they have committed themselves to the gold standard.

We have placed Michigan in the gold standard list, but Michigan did not de-

clare for that policy even after the delegates sold out. The platform is the straddle of 1892. Michigan can be carried by the democrats if the national convention declares for free coinage and nominates a free coinage democrat for president.

In that way, and only in that way, can the democratic party carry the country this year. The republican convention will declare for gold, and if the democratic convention follows the lead of that disreputable organization and declares for gold the party will pay the penalty by the loss of states which have heretofore been considered the most safely democratic.

It will stand disgraced in the eyes of the people who give it strength and influence. But there is no danger—the party will be true to itself and to the people.

Dr. Elliot Offends the Union Veterans.

President Elliot, of Harvard college, is bent upon exercising his talents in a wider sphere than the one to which he has been accustomed for several years as the modest instructor of New England's youth.

There is nothing in this ambition which merits even the mildest sort of criticism and the matter would be overlooked were it not for the fact that President Elliot has recently called down upon himself an Alpine avalanche of criticism.

Several weeks ago this gifted educator was invited to deliver an address at the dedication of Columbia college, New York. Availing himself of the opportunity to catch the ear of the nation and to advance the interests of Harvard while he served Columbia a friendly turn, he prepared himself thoroughly for the occasion. As a finished orator no criticism of the speech could possibly be made, but deviating from the path of educational discussion he undertook to rebuke the city of New York and to characterize that metropolis as freedom's glory and freedom's reproach.

President Elliot, in the delivery of this speech, secured for himself an immortality of which he had not even dreamed.

But scarcely have the noisy declarations of protest subsided in New York before the name of Dr. Elliot is again mentioned with indignant criticism. This time the complaint is of a still more general character, since the language used by Dr. Elliot has inflamed the national pride.

About a month ago at the peace congress, which was held in Washington city, Dr. Elliot made use of language which was not exactly relished by the Grand Army of the Republic.

For this allusion to a brave and courageous organization the department out in Illinois came back in a most scathing criticism of the Harvard president. Instead of letting the matter drop or making some explanation for the purpose of conciliating those whom he had offended, President Elliot yielded to the impulse of the moment and wrote a number of things which he has since had occasion to regret. His remark that the Grand Army of the Republic did little more than get what it could from the government, was a somewhat hasty statement, and one which has been the subject of indignant comment among the members of the national organization.

Such language as this is calculated to hurt the institution of which Dr. Elliot presides. In speaking of the organization The Times-Herald makes the following observation:

"The Grand Army organization, through its forty-five state departments and its posts, with 357,539 members, disburses thousands of dollars annually for the relief of veterans who are too old to work and for their families, all of which comes from the pockets of the members by voluntary contribution."

It is the spirit of patriotism which the Grand Army of the Republic kindles and keeps alive in this country its magnificent work in caring for the sick and disabled veterans who fought for the flag and the loving care which it bestows upon the widows and orphans of soldiers entitles it to the consideration and affectionate regard of all the people.

As an indication of the feelings which are entertained by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic the following paragraph may be cited from an old veteran, who signs himself J. A. Watrous, and who contributes quite a lengthy article to one of the Chicago papers:

"It is a pity that President Elliot did not take pains to learn something about the class of men who compose the Grand Army—what they have done, are doing and propose to do during the few years that are left to them, before he made that heartless, unjust attack upon them and their organization. When the president of a great American institution of learning says that the Grand Army 'does little more than get what money it can from the government,' what may not be expected from the millions who have come to us from abroad the past quarter of a century and other millions who have grown to manhood and womanhood since the Grand Army men and their noble wives and children have been preventing the government from running upon the rocks and breaking up into Mexico?"

It is only just to Dr. Elliot to say, in his defense, that he did not mean to offend the gallant survivors of the union army, but only to emphasize the fact that the interests of the nation could be best promoted through the agencies of peace. His language in reply to the strictures of the Illinois veterans was doubtless the expression of a sudden and somewhat indignant impulse which was, no doubt, as unjust to his own feelings as it was to those against whom the charge was preferred.

Another Carlisle Letter.

Secretary Carlisle has written another letter to explain his position in 1878. This is only the sixth or seventh letter of the kind that has come from his pen during the past five years, and even now he has not discovered that the views he held in 1878 need no explanation, being held by every honest democrat in the land.

Why should he go on explaining his position in 1878, when it is his position in 1896 that needs explanation? The people want to know why he is supporting republican financial views in 1896. The matter is not one of free coinage, but concerns the total change of all his financial views. His attitude toward larger ground in 1878 than the opening

of the mints to silver. It embraced the whole democratic policy, which was opposed to the resumption act, opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, and opposed to the contraction of the currency in any way whatever.

The question that puzzles the people is, why John G. Carlisle should now be standing up for a policy that he violently denounced in 1878?

He says in his letter that he voted for Wat Harlin for governor. He threw all his influence against free coinage, and yet voted for one of its most ardent advocates. Did anybody ever hear of a more abrupt confession than this?

Even the republican editors are disgusted with it, and it takes a pretty large dose of medicine of that kind to disgust a republican editor.

But even that is not the worst of it. He declares that he was really opposed to the Bland bill in the house, but admits that he did not have the manhood to oppose it.

But let Mr. Carlisle continue to write his letters. In every one he lets himself a notch lower. He has already as much as said that the only convictions he has ever had the courage to stand by are those he got ready made from John Sherman.

And John G. Carlisle really wants the people to vote for him for president!

No Objection Is Raised by the Negro.

In sustaining the judgment of the Louisiana court, which requires the railroads of that state to provide separate coaches for white and colored passengers, the supreme court of the United States has written the criticism of The New York Mail and Express.

Though usually deliberate in its editorial expressions, this able metropolitan newspaper has betrayed some haste in calling into question the wisdom of the highest judicial body in the land.

But, aside from this criticism, which is gracefully offset by a polite, apologetic statement, The Mail and Express commits the error of supposing that the law operates harshly upon the negroes of the southern states and that to a certain extent these negroes are deprived of the rights to which they are entitled under the constitution.

There is still another objection which the newspaper makes to the effect that railroad corporations, doing business under contract with the state authorities, should not be required by the federal government to make a provision of this kind. In other words, the decision of the supreme court, according to The Mail and Express, is in the nature of a trespass upon the rights of a corporation.

But the chief complaint which is raised against the decision is the apparent injustice which it exercises upon the negroes of the south and the colored manner in which it violates the spirit, if not the precise letter, of the fourteenth amendment.

As to whether or not the separation of white and colored passengers is a violation of this constitutional provision can best be determined by referring to the language of the amendment itself. The amendment, under which the negro is possessed of equal privileges with the white man, reads as follows:

No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Is there anything in this provision which legislates against the separation of passengers or which renders such a separation repugnant to the constitution?

It is further argued that, in order to prevent discriminating legislation, due to local or sectional conditions, the constitution was subsequently so amended as to confer upon the citizens of each state all privileges and immunities to which they were entitled as citizens of the United States.

Granting this to be true there is nothing whatever in the language of the amendment which could possibly be construed as a prohibition upon the state authorities in providing for a separation of passengers on the dividing line of color. As a matter of fact this separation entails no hardships upon the negro, as he is provided with equal accommodations.

The decision of the supreme court was based upon the ground that such a separation of passengers is required by reason of the peculiar conditions which exist in the south. Social and moral conditions enter into the problem. Those who live in the north and whose familiarity with the negro is derived mainly from artificial sources, can form but little idea of the difficulties which are met with in this section where the negro is a vital factor and not the hero of some fictitious story book.

There are many negroes who challenge the wisdom of the white people of the south, but this remark does not by any means apply to the race. Such a thing as mixing the whites and blacks together in the same coaches cannot be required in reason. The people of the northern states but rarely come in contact with the negro, and for that reason but little objection is raised in that section. There is all the more reason for this acquiescence in the fact that the negroes whom they do meet belong to the better class and exhibit none of the repugnant features which belong to negro travel in the south.

If this explanation is not sufficient, those who still cherish the idea of extending to the negro the so-called privileges to which he is entitled, should make a visit to this section for the purpose of ascertaining the exact truth.

But while this friendly voice is raised in behalf of the negro by The New York Mail and Express it is not at the instance of the negro himself, who is thoroughly satisfied with the custom which is universally observed by southern railroads.

If the negro is satisfied why should any one else object to this provision?

We should like to see some gold man try to answer Congressman Bailey's great silver speech.

When election day comes will the democratic party depend on the people or

on the federal office holders for votes? The active politicians would do well to take this interesting question to bed with them and consider it.

McKinley has issued a circular in which everybody announces for gold except McKinley himself.

The Washington Post tells of "a bifurcated democratic party" in some of the southern states. Kind friend, the gold leg is so short that a doll's pantallete would drag the ground.

Mr. Hanna wants to be known as the man who made McKinley president. As for the people—well, the republican machine doesn't consider the people.

Editor Kohlsaat ought to have a conspicuously soft snap if McKinley is elected.

Some of the New York editors announce that if McKinley is not for gold there will be a panic. This is very sad news.

JOE BAILEY AND HIS SPEECH.

It was the greatest speech heard in Atlanta in years.

So said hundreds who heard Congressman Bailey's argument on the financial question Wednesday night.

Mr. Bailey made a profound impression. He stated the truth of the bimetallic issue. He converted the men who were conscientiously debating the question in their own minds and searching for more light, and he brought conviction to many a fair-minded believer in the single gold standard.

Mr. Hallman Makes a Statement.

Early yesterday morning it was generally reported that Mr. Henderson Hallman, well-known as one of Atlanta's most prominent young attorneys, had undergone a change of opinion in reference to the currency question as the result of Congressman Bailey's argument. Mr. Hallman was one of the organizers of the "sound money" club in Atlanta, and was one of the few men who were present at its first meeting. Not only that, but he has been particularly active during the past two weeks in the effort to secure signatures to the various lists which have been industriously circulated throughout the city, and which have been published as evidence of the fact that Atlanta was in favor of the gold standard. Mr. Hallman not only headed one of these lists, but was an industrious worker with the committee which was circulating it. On hearing the report that one of the most active members of the organization of that side of the question had announced that he believed he had better throw an entirely new light on the situation, and there is no possible doubt of the fact that if his premises are correct his conclusions are almost unanswerable. I have not studied this question in every detail, but I am doing so now. I think the currency question is one on which every man should put himself in order to be a better judge of what is best to be done. I am glad that I had the opportunity of listening to Mr. Bailey. It was a splendid speech. He is a magnificent orator, and his question in such a way as to bring it home to every man in the audience. I do not now deem it wise to make any further statement as to the report of my conversion from the fact that Mr. Bailey's effort has thrown some very strong rays of new light on the situation.

On the streets everybody was talking of Bailey. He was so courteous and fair in everything which he said that not a word irritated the most extreme gold man there.

An interesting scene occurred in front of Temple Court about noon. Some gentlemen who met casually began discussing the currency question. Very soon the discussion became a joint debate and passers stopped to listen. The crowd grew until the disputants had an audience of at least 100, and a policeman was busy keeping a passageway clear along the sidewalk.

At first the discussion was between Messrs. H. R. Wootch and Alex. Hall, members of the Young Men's Sound Money Club, and Mr. H. P. Phillips, a contractor. Mr. Phillips declared that the doctrine enunciated by Mr. Bailey was the same as democracy of the kind he had heard all his life. There was marked vigor in the debate, and the listeners were greatly interested and edified. Mr. Phillips held his own.

First one would drop out and some one else in the crowd would take his place. Then another would drop out and his place would be promptly taken. In this way the debate ran on for an hour, making an unique scene on one of the busiest corners in the city.

After the Wednesday night meeting at the Columbia opera house, the eloquent young Texas was taken to the Capital City Club. Yesterday forenoon he received many callers at his rooms at the Kimball. All congratulated him on his speech. He was asked to come back to Georgia and speak at different points. And he has promised to return if he can, to speak in other districts.

Talking over the present outlook Mr. Bailey said that if the national democratic executive committee treats the silver question fairly, the silver men will control the Chicago convention. The goldbugs, however, have a majority of the committee and may seat the gold delegations from Nebraska, Illinois and other states.

In which event there will likely be trouble, said Mr. Bailey.

Mr. Bailey said that he will probably enter the race for the United States senate against Senator Mills two years hence. Ex-Governor Hogg and Governor Charles Culbertson are also possibilities.

"If we all enter, it will be a guessing match," said the congressman. He is only thirty-two years old, but he has a reputation second to none in congress as an orator. He is very popular in his own district and has no opposition for renomination. He is not going home to look after his fences. Mr. Bailey has more invitations to speak than he can accept. He had to hurry back from Atlanta to get out in West Virginia and fill an engagement there tonight. The silver men are making a great fight in West Virginia, and say they will carry Postmaster General Wilson's home county.

A passenger on the train which brought Mr. Bailey down to Atlanta says that two or three travelers engaged him in debate to the great entertainment of the others. An Atlanta lawyer who had just been over to the Sound Money League dinner in New York got into a discussion with the Texan. And they tell it that the Atlanta gentleman was completely vanquished and left the car.

Joseph Weldon Bailey is a live wire in joint debate.

Mr. Bailey left on the Southern's vestibule at midday for Washington. He was accompanied to the station by several members of the Bimetallic League and Colonel Livingston. If he can arrange his appointments and business satisfactorily he will be back in Georgia on or about June 1.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

When Wheat Was Playing.

(To Leo Wheat, of Virginia.)
 Somehow the tears, they would come straying.
 Down my hot cheeks, when wheat was playing;
 And yet I saw God's glorious skies
 Through all the mists that dimmed my eyes.
 In loveliest meadows life went Maying
 When wheat was playing!
 The keys beneath his fingers thrilling,
 With melody the world seemed filling;
 I saw the birds in blossoms sweet—
 I heard the hearts of mosses beat!
 Unconsciously my soul seemed praying
 When wheat was playing.

The blue of skies—the gloom of mountains.
 The tinkle of sweet, silver fountains;
 The wave of trees—the flash of streams—
 Life, with its darkness and its dreams!
 Love's triumph, and the world's betraying
 When wheat was playing!
 Beneath blown vines in youth's bright bowers
 I heard the chime of silvery hours;
 And in the twilight, lingering late,
 Love kissed his sweetheart at the gate;
 And sweetest words her lips were saying
 When wheat was playing!

Life—death, and love that lives forever,
 And lips that meet, and hearts that sever;
 But earth in music seemed to roll,
 Touched by the magic of his soul!
 And yet, somehow, the tears came straying
 When wheat was playing!

—Frank L. Stanton.

A correspondent writes to ask how he "can learn the literary business?"

It's easy as fishing. Just establish a bureau, put in a two-inch advertisement in a first-class newspaper, and begin by teaching it.

The Melon in the Patch.

You talk about yer melons, honey,
 But I doesn't want it, Honey!
 But I tell you dat I'm comin' ter de scratch;
 Fer de moonlight is a shinin',
 En I'm plinin'—des a plinin'
 Fer de melon in de middle er de patch!

O de melon, de melon,
 In de middle er de patch!
 I bet you,
 I bet you,
 I'm a-comin' ter de scratch!

The eminently appropriate name of the editor of the agricultural department of a Georgia newspaper is James Graustad Farmer.

Silver Leads.

De goldbug say he ain't no fool,
 En he don't wear any wool;
 De silverbug, like de Georgy mule,
 Is got de strongest pull!

The poets who sing of "the genial sunshine" never spent a May day in a Georgia cotton patch, and followed the furrow with a glistening hoe, while the thermometer registered 98 in the shade.

A Fishing Episode.

Johnny's at the gate there,
 Workin' with a will;
 Johnny's diggin' bait there,
 An' daddy's lyin' still.

This is the season of the year when the average Georgia editor is kept busy running the candidate for that \$5 announcement, and when the candidate runs so fast that the editor can't get near enough to him to collect.

There is no doubt at all that the south is "in the union" now. Nearly every candidate for office has a "union label" design on his ticket.

Silver's Day.

One by one, from south to west,
 The states—they fall in line;
 And silver's day still leads the way,
 So, see the silver shine!

It's ringin',
 An' swingin',
 The biggest states in line;
 So, clear the way
 For silver's day,
 And see the silver shine!

An exchange says that the people all over Georgia "are praying for rain." So, after all, the dry weather may prove a blessing in disguise, if it only succeeds in getting up a regular Sam Jones revival meeting in every community. F. L. S.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Archduke Charles Louis, of Austria, who died a few days ago at Vienna, was the eldest brother of Emperor Francis Joseph. He was born in 1833, served a cavalry officer with the rank of general in the imperial army, and was three times married. His first wife was Princess Margaret, daughter of the late king of Saxony. She died in 1888 and was born in 1863. The late archduke, daughter of the late King Ferdinand II, of Naples. She died in 1871. In 1873 the archduke married princess Maria, daughter of the late Prince Michael of Braganza, regent of Portugal. By the second and third unions the archduke had six children, the eldest of whom is Archduke Francis, who was born in 1883. The late archduke was the heir presumptive to the throne, the Emperor Francis Joseph having no male descendants. By the death of the archduke his second son, Otto Francis Joseph, is recognized as the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne, his elder brother, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, being incurably ill.

Colonel William Johnson, who is lying at the

BRANAN DECLINES TO DIVIDE TIME

The Aspirant for Congressional Honors Refuses to Meet Livingston.

WRITES A LONG LETTER

In Which He Advises Colonel Livingston to Pay His Own Buggy Hire.

DECLARES HIMSELF TO BE FOR SILVER

Prefers to Conduct His Candidacy Alone—Says He Wants Less Talk and More Work.

The challenge of Hon. Lon F. Livingston to Hon. Charles I. Branan, requesting a joint debate, was answered in the negative yesterday.

Colonel Livingston asked that Mr. Branan meet in joint debate and discuss with him the issues of the campaign, but Mr. Branan declined, saying that he was opposed to joint debates and preferred to conduct the race single handed and alone.

Mr. Branan says in his answer that as both he and his opponent agree in their views upon the money question, both believing in the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1, that a debate is unnecessary and would only tend to alienate members of the party.

In his letter to Colonel Livingston, Branan says that he pays his own buggy hire, sees his constituents in person and advises his opponent to do likewise.

"I am against political prize fights," says Mr. Branan, "and I shall be satisfied to leave my race to the people whose interests I have at heart. I do not believe joint debates would be beneficial to the party and am of the opinion that the race can best be made by individual work."

The card of Colonel Livingston requesting the debates is very brief and is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 20, 1896.—Hon. Charles I. Branan, Atlanta, Ga.—Dear Sir: Having seen your announcement as a candidate for the fifth congressional district, subject to the democratic primaries—with your platform as published in the Atlanta papers—and as I am now in the district for a short time, I most respectfully ask that you join me in debate at such times and places as may be agreed upon, and on such terms as mutual friends may arrange, campaign to open in Atlanta immediately.

An early reply is requested. I am at the Kimball house, respectively.

L. F. LIVINGSTON."

Mr. Branan's Reply.

The following letter was written Colonel Livingston yesterday afternoon, and contains Mr. Branan's ideas on the subject:

"Atlanta, Ga., May 21, 1896.—Hon. L. F. Livingston, Kimball House, City—Dear Sir: Yours of 20th instant being left at my place of business, was handed me on my arrival in the city from a trip in the country. In reference to your request to meet you in joint debate, I will say that, if I have had any success as a commercial traveler, it has been by reason of the fact that I make it a practice to present in the hands of my goods their merit only to the buyer and his co-workers, and have always given my competitors the same privilege. Also, when I make buggy trips in the country to see my merchant constituency, I hire my own horse and buggy, and therefore must to my competitor that he do likewise, making his own dates, etc. Besides, I have been going among the farmers of the fifth district for several days: i. e., the farmer who keeps the grass out of his own corn, succeeds, so, having a political farm of eight miles to cover, I prefer to carry out the same policy as a commercial traveler. I respectfully decline to meet you in joint debate, for I fully agree with you in your speech of June 1, 1896 (see Atlanta Constitution, September 7, 1895) wherein you said that there is no difference between our positions are practically the same on the money question both of us advocating the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, therefore, no debate is necessary. I am in favor of bringing our people together in fraternal relationship. Respectfully,

"CHARLES I. BRANAN."

BRANAN TALKS OUT.

The Candidate for Congress Speaks in Decatur.

An interesting gathering of the democrats of DeKalb at the courthouse last night to perfect the organization of the Young Men's Democratic League, and to hear democracy discussed by Hon. Charles I. Branan, candidate for congress from the fifth district, and Mr. J. A. Holleman.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the meeting was announced open for business and after perfecting the organization, Mr. Branan was introduced by Colonel W. M. Morrison, who said that Mr. Branan was a man of unquestioned honesty and integrity, and represented the agricultural as well as the commercial interests of the state. The following is the full text of Mr. Branan's speech:

"Mr. Chairman and My Democratic Friends: I certainly appreciate the high honor of having the pleasure of appearing before you this evening in the interest of democracy. I feel like I am no stranger among you, for it was in Fulton county I first saw the light, and as you well know, Fulton was formerly a part of DeKalb. Besides, I have been very much interested in the prosperity of this county, being one of your taxpayers; but that interest is small as compared with the interest I have in the success of the agriculturists of the fifth district, for when I say that the success of the farmers means my success, their failure, I am satisfied it will meet with the approval of every business man here.

"When I first heard of your organizing a democratic club in your county I said to a friend of mine: 'I hope that the other counties will follow suit, for I am a true believer in organization, for in unity there is strength, and I am satisfied great good can be accomplished if you will enlist not only the young men in your club, but the older ones, and your efforts will be approved by the good fathers of this county who desire to see their sons take an active part in public matters, which will tend toward building up their county and protecting their party from being led by men who are party men for revenue only.

"While I am not very old myself, still I have been in business twenty-two years and in public life most of that time, and I will say to you young men as one who has watched waters very closely, if you desire to build up the party and place your names in the history of your country as patriotic men stand upon the platform which has for its support sincerity, love of the people and love for the people, and always vote against those men whose platform is composed of self first, and the people last.

"I have had the pleasure of going among the farmers for the past month or so, and while I was already in full sympathy with them, I believe I am a true democrat today, and I am here to tell you, for democracy, as I understand it, means government of the people, for the people and by the people, and I come in contact with the men between their plow handles and hear them express their desires for prosperity of the country. I am enthusiastic with new life to go forward and do my utmost to benefit them, and I believe great things have been, can be and will be accomplished by work, and I desire to emphasize to you young democrats this evening the importance of going among your people and working for their interests in all public matters, for I am satisfied you young men have enlisted to this organization for patriotic purposes and great good will be the outcome of it.

"My young democratic friends, I am not here to say to you as did some gentlemen lately from South Carolina in Atlanta on September 16, 1892, at the courthouse: 'You are in utter darkness, and I am here to give you light,' and the next day in an adjoining county said: 'I do not care if you join the republican party, this party or that party, but wait until the Omaha platform is announced, and then decide the question.' It seems as if this same gentleman has been so busy looking after Venezuela's interests he has allowed his political cotton crop to grow up in weeds, and not only that, but he has also planted and plowed around it the first time and expect to have it laid by the 6th of June, or soon after, I had to refuse his request to help him get the grass out of his crop, for I did not desire to be paid off in promises.

"My young friends, allow me to impress upon you the importance of bringing back into the field the dissatisfied democrats, both in the state and the district, for I assure you, in contact with them in their homes and in their fields, I am satisfied that the matter is presented to them in the right spirit they will join in the movement which you are making in the state and in the upland, and I believe that the outcome will be that this section will be the center of a fraternal brotherhood than it has been for the last few years.

"I did not come down here with the intention of advancing my candidacy for congress, but only to give expression to the movement which you are making, and to say to you that I am in sympathy with you. Many of you have read my platform and it will be the effort of my life to carry out the platform, and I believe that the outcome will be that this section will be the center of a fraternal brotherhood than it has been for the last few years.

"I have kept my promise to your committee as to making a short speech, and I promise you that I am not a demagogue, but I will do the best I can for the party, and I will not oppose such action by these long-winded fellows at a cost of \$1000 per hour to the people of the state, that I have said. I could say much more on this line of democracy, but I hope to appear before you again in the near future. I thank you for your kind attention and again wishing you success in your efforts, I am always at your command."

Mr. J. A. Holleman, who was introduced by E. E. Ackerman, said that he was in favor of party harmony, settling differences inside the party, and against internal dissensions. A canvass of the meeting showed that a large majority of the league is intensely in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

After the conclusion of the speeches and before adjourning the following resolution was passed: "Resolved, That the thanks of this club be tendered to the Hon. Charles I. Branan and Mr. J. A. Holleman for their able speeches in behalf of democracy and in the aid of the Young Men's Democratic League."

A PITTABLE CASE.

How a Poor Negro Received Mercy at the Hands of a Justice.

Last Tuesday morning Bob Clemmons, a negro man, was brought to Justice Foutte's court from the station house, to be tried on the charge of beating his wife. Clemmons had just been released from the stockade, after working out a sixty days' sentence. When brought before the judge, Clemmons was in almost a nude condition. His old and very dirty shirt was torn into shreds and barely covered his skin. His trousers were split and torn from one end to the other, and there was hardly a part of them through which the skin did not show.

The case was such a pitiable one, and the negro was in such a bad condition that the judge dismissed the case, took up a collection, bought him a pair of trousers and sent him home. When Clemmons came through the streets from the station house he would have been arrested for indecent exposure, but he was already in the custody of an officer.

It seems that about two months ago Clemmons had some trouble with his better half. The trouble ended in a row in which Clemmons slapped the good wife. She immediately had her husband arrested and he was given thirty days. When he finished his sentence she was not satisfied and had him sentenced to another thirty days.

His time was out last Monday, and as soon as he was taken from the stockade his wife swooned out a warrant in Judge Foutte's court, charging him with wife beating, and thus it was that the poor, naked man was brought into court.

At Washington Seminary.

The commencement exercises of Washington seminary will begin tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock and continue through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. All the exercises will be held in the hall of the seminary. Saturday, May 24, 8 p. m.—Closing exhibition of kindergarten and primary departments. Monday, May 25th, 8 p. m.—Language evening; French play. Tuesday, May 26th, 8 p. m.—Concert. Wednesday, May 27th, 8 p. m.—Graduation exercises; address to the class by Mr. A. B. Chandler; delivery of certificates and diplomas.

TO TEACH TEACHERS

The Commissioner of Education Arranging for the Summer Institute.

A BIG REUNION AT CUMBERLAND

The Teachers To Have a Splendid Normal Course on the Island—Colored Teachers Not Forgotten.

Commissioner of Education Glenn is busily at work getting everything ready for the summer institutes. A pamphlet of nearly two hundred pages, entitled "Outlines of Methods for Georgia Teachers for the Summer Institute," is being mailed by the department of education to all of the county school commissioners and will be put in the hands of every teacher who attends the institute this summer.

The syllabus is a very complete one and will be a valuable aid in the hands of the teachers.

The annual meeting of the Georgia Teachers' Association will be held on Cumberland Island, at the auditorium of the association, from July 15th to the 21st. Special rates have been secured at the hotel and tenting privileges will be granted to those who wish them. The first week will be devoted to the usual business session. A very interesting program is being prepared and questions pertaining to schools and their management will be discussed by the ablest speakers.

During the last two weeks a very complete normal will be conducted. There will be a corps of nine professors and twelve courses of study. It will present the best opportunity ever offered in Georgia for professional improvement with free instruction.

The Colored Teachers.

The colored teachers will also come in for their share of instruction. The following letter has been issued by Commissioner Glenn in reference to the schools of instruction for the colored teachers:

"To the Colored Teachers of Georgia:—Peabody Institute of one month's duration will be held at the following places: Valdosta, June 1st to June 25th; Albany, June 26th to July 10th; Marietta, June 26th to July 10th; Marietta, June 26th to July 10th; Marietta, June 26th to July 10th.

Dr. Curry, the agent for the Peabody fund, has appropriated \$1000 for these five institutes. Tuition absolutely free to all the colored teachers in this state. Board at all of the above mentioned places can be obtained for the above mentioned teachers at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per week. The colored teachers of this state are invited to attend the above mentioned places from June 1st to July 10th, and to the county commissioners to note the absence of any of these teachers, and refuse to employ any teacher who fails to attend these institutes, who have not a sufficient excuse for non-attendance.

I desire that all the teachers shall show Dr. Curry their appreciation of this donation by enthusiastic attendance and hearty co-operation. This institute is a very important matter, and the amount of appropriation which Dr. Curry will have to give to the state of the colored people will depend largely upon the interest that they show in this institute.

There will be three instructors at each one of the institutes. The colored teachers shall have the very best talent of their own race, with all of the additional help that the county commissioner can give to the distinguished lecturers on education. The Peabody fund will be used to defray the railroad fare has been given on all roads.

Asking the cordial co-operation and hearty interest of the colored teachers in the above, I am yours very sincerely, G. R. GLINN, State School Commissioner."

FAIR TODAY.

What the Weather Man Has To Say About the Conditions Today.

Yesterday a margin of high barometric pressure extended over the districts bordering on the Atlantic coast, while to the west and northwest the pressure diminished until a center of low was formed over the western lake regions.

Atlanta appears to have been the only reporting station that was favored by rain, but this was only a light shower and not sufficient to thoroughly moisten the ground. Rain fell at several stations in Mississippi and Ohio, rivers and along the Atlantic coast. At nightfall there was a large area in the central and lower Mississippi valley over which the mercury was registering 80 degrees or above. At Montgomery, Ala., it was up to 88 degrees, but this was far east of the warm area.

For Georgia today: Generally fair, with slight change in temperature.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily normal temperature, 78. Highest temperature, 88. Lowest temperature, 68. Precipitation, 4 hours. Deficiency precipitation since Jan. 1st, 13.07. GEORGE E. HUNTER, Local Forecast Official.

CADETS WILL DRILL.

Soldier Boys of the Southern Military Academy Compete for a Prize.

This morning the closing exercises of the Southern Military academy, at College Park, will be held in the college chapel and the session will be brought to a close.

An excellent programme has been prepared for the occasion, consisting of recitations and declamations. A special train will leave the city at 8 o'clock and will return at 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

After the exercises in the chapel the cadets of the college will give a prize drill on the campus. The academy has been exceedingly successful and will be brought to a brilliant close this morning.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. The representative resort of the south. Season 1896, June 1st to drill on the campus. The academy has been exceedingly successful and will be brought to a brilliant close this morning.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

SOCIETY NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The reception given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Frederick Cole and Miss Mattie Boynton was a delightful affair, at which they presided over two hundred callers to their guests, Miss James of Boston, and Miss Honze, of Birmingham, Ala.

Mrs. Boynton's beautiful home in its white and gold woodwork seem particularly adapted to a charming summer entertainment. The decorations were artistic and delicate, asparagus ferns and sweet pea blossoms being seen on all sides. The table from which delicious refreshments were served in the dining room was adorned with sweet pea blossoms and carnations. Delicious refreshments were served and music on the stairway added to the brilliancy and enjoyment of the evening.

Mrs. Cole was beautifully gowned in turquoise blue organdie trimmed in lace. Her guest, Miss James, was in a white and gold woodwork seem particularly adapted to a charming summer entertainment. The decorations were artistic and delicate, asparagus ferns and sweet pea blossoms being seen on all sides. The table from which delicious refreshments were served in the dining room was adorned with sweet pea blossoms and carnations. Delicious refreshments were served and music on the stairway added to the brilliancy and enjoyment of the evening.

Mrs. Boynton was dainty and lovely in an exquisite organdie trimmed in lace with black thread lace. Her guest, Miss James, was in a white and gold woodwork seem particularly adapted to a charming summer entertainment. The decorations were artistic and delicate, asparagus ferns and sweet pea blossoms being seen on all sides. The table from which delicious refreshments were served in the dining room was adorned with sweet pea blossoms and carnations. Delicious refreshments were served and music on the stairway added to the brilliancy and enjoyment of the evening.

Assisting Miss Boynton was Miss Cunningham, lovely in a rose pink gown. Miss Ellen Hillier was the center of admiration in white organdie. Miss Hook wore white organdie over pink. Miss Bayard, of Rome, was in pure white. Miss Miller, of New York, wore a lovely blue organdie. Miss Singer wore a blue organdie. In an organdie trimmed with many lace ruffles, and the toilettes worn by the many callers were remarkable for their beauty and style.

The regular meeting of the Atlanta Woman's Club will take place Monday, May 22d, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Osgood will entertain the club at this time with a parliamentary drill. Ladies members of the club will be admitted for 25 cents.

Mrs. Lewis W. Thomas is visiting relatives in Savannah. She will remain there some time.

Miss Mary Draper goes to St. Simon's Saturday.

Miss Bayard, the guest of Miss Hillier, leaves for home next week.

Miss Annie Howard has returned from Indian Spring.

Last night at the residence of Mr. G. E. Stillman, 161 Whitehall street, the wedding of Mr. Lucien Drewry to Miss Myrtle Adams occurred. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. McGregor. Miss Adams is of Leesburg, Fla. Mr. Drewry is a well known contractor in Atlanta.

Tonight the first of a series of delightful bicycling excursions will occur at the Club. The party will go out on wheels from the corner of Peachtree and Ivy streets, leaving the city at 6 o'clock. The wheels will be taken to Brookwood and return by the Driving Club. Light refreshments will be served, after which the party will engage in dancing in the ballroom of the New York hotel. The dancing will continue for an hour or so. The affair promises to be an unusually pleasant one.

Rev. George L. Chaney and Mrs. Chaney are at the Normandie, for a few days.

Mr. L. P. Freeman, of Talbotton, is in the city.

Mr. Cuyler Smith has returned from a delightful visit north.

Miss May of Savannah, is the guest of Miss Daisy Spalding.

Mrs. Ward, of Gadsden, Ala., is the guest of Mrs. Wylie Pope, at West End.

A pleasant break in the usual summer monotony will be the occasional bicycle ride to Brookwood and return by the Driving Club. Light refreshments will be served, after which the party will engage in dancing in the ballroom of the New York hotel. The dancing will continue for an hour or so. The affair promises to be an unusually pleasant one.

It is intended to have several of these bicycling excursions during the coming summer and the younger members of society are anticipating them with much pleasure.

This afternoon Mrs. Mark Berry gives a card party at her home in West End.

Mr. and Mrs. Graham Adair and family will take possession of their summer home sometime in June.

Quite a party of society people will go to St. Simon's Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Chamberlain have been spending a few days at Warm Springs.

Miss Aurelia Roach will visit Mrs. Sam Jones early in June.

At Fort Valley on June 3d, Miss Emily Lucia Green will be married to Mr. Franklin Caldwell Houser. Both Miss Greene and Mr. Houser are well known throughout Georgia, being people of wealth and culture. Mrs. Andrew Carter, of Atlanta, will be maid of honor. Mr. and Mrs. Houser will spend their honeymoon abroad.

Mr. William Chapin, of Richmond, Va., is in the city.

Mrs. David Mayer and Mrs. Arnheim have gone to Austell for the summer.

Mrs. Alton Bradbury and Mrs. James Lynch have gone to Bolton for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Moreland Speer are at home from Washington.

Mrs. Louie M. Gordon is in the city, the guest of Mrs. John S. Bigby.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. The representative resort of the south. Season 1896, June 1st to drill on the campus. The academy has been exceedingly successful and will be brought to a brilliant close this morning.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon— which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine Durham Smoking Tobacco

Buy a

PRINCE LIEF WON BY TWO LENGTHS

The Oakley Derby Showed a Fine
String to Start.

BRUSH AND EDER BEATEN
The Winner Was Well Ridden by
Jokey Perkins.

THE ATLANTAS LOST BY POOR PLAYING
Manager Knows Had Three New Men
in the Game—Montgomery Lost
a Game to Birmingham.

The Oakley Derby run yesterday near
Cincinnati attracted the attention of lovers
of the turf all over the country.

Some of the best horses on the track to-
day were booked to start, and of these at
least four have made records which have
challenged the admiration of the horse-
men of the country.

It was a pick among Prince Lief, Ben
Eder, Ben Brush, Semper Ego, Parsons,
Lolly, when the starter sent the horses
off yesterday afternoon. The remarkable
work that both Eder and Brush have done
made them favorites with many, while
there were almost as many who pinned
their faith to Semper Ego. Prince Lief was
by no means a pauper for backers and was
considered by some the best horse on the
track.

The race evidently was one of the pret-
tiest run in quite a while and the victory
of Prince Lief over the others shows that
there is a remarkable chance for a good
winner between the first four entries. The
winner picked out the purse of \$150.

How the Race Was Run.
Oakley Race Track, O., May 21.—Despite
the lowering skies an immense crowd was
out to see the inaugural Oakley Derby de-
cided. The track was good, the rain of
yesterday having only made it a trifle
lumpy. Following are starters:

Ben Rush, Simms, 12; Ben Eder, Sheron,
12; Lolly, Tharpe, 17; Prince Lief, Per-
kins, 17; Semper Ego, Bunn, 17; Parsons,
Britton, 10.

The opening betting was: Dwyer's entry,
1 to 2; Prince Lief, 2 to 1; Lolly, 4 to 1;
Parsons, 6 to 1.

Post betting: Dwyer's entry, 11 to 20;
Prince Lief, 2 to 1; Lolly, 4 to 1;
Parsons, 6 to 1.

After parading the track for a while
amid a round of applause, Lolly and Torpe
receiving the larger portion, the horses
started for the post.

The horses were at the post but a few
moments when Starter Pettinelli dropped
the flag to a beautiful start, with Prince
Lief in the lead, Parsons second and Lolly
third, with Ben Brush and Ben Eder close
up.

Ben Eder moved up as they passed the
stand and led by a head.

At the quarter Ben Eder led by a neck,
with Prince Lief second and Lolly third, a
head in front of Ben Brush.

Before the half was reached Prince Lief
was leading by a half length, Eder second
and Ben Brush third.

At the three-quarters the order was the
same and at the mile Prince Lief, Eder
and Ben Brush were closely bunched.

Coming down the stretch Perkins gave
his mount a shaking up and he drew away
and went under the wire two lengths in
front of Ben Eder, with Ben Brush half a
length behind Eder.

M. F. Dwyer purchased Suisan from John
Madden this morning. The price was \$12,500.
Summaries:

First race, four and a half furlongs, Suisan,
18, Simms, 15, won; Semper Ego, 10, sec-
ond, Miss McLaughlin third, Time, 0:56.4.
Second race, six furlongs, Harry Reed,
14, Simms, 15, won; Sir Planet second,
Galen D'O'R third, Time, 1:14.1.
Third race, five furlongs, Red, 11, F.
Williams, 2 to 1, won; Olympus second, Oak
Leaf third, Time, 1:02.2.
Fourth race, six furlongs, Oak Leaf, value
\$12,500, mile and a quarter, Prince Lief, 17,
Perkins, 2 to 1, won; Ben Eder second,
Ben Brush third, Time, 2:08.7.
Fifth race, one mile, Caesarian, 10, Per-
kins, 1 to 2, won; Winner second, Almee
third, Time, 1:43.4.
Sixth race, six furlongs, Cleot, 10,
Thorne, 5 to 1, won; Miss Francis second,
Orlie third, Time, 1:35.2.

Today's Entries at Oakley.
First race, half a mile, Imp, Margaret B,
10, Presy P 105, Carmelle 105, Scarf 105,
High Society 105, Black Bell 105, Dui-
cane 105.
Second race, three-quarters of a mile,
Fred Barr 105, Sussie B 105, Strathel 105,
Twinkle 105, Judge 105, Oakley 105.
Third race, half a mile, Elm Leaf 110,
Lady Kelf 110, Mata 110, Elgie 110, Wood-
lawn 110, Belle Brant 110, Overhill 110,
Princess Lima 110, Mappella 110.
Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile,
Molian 112, The Winner 112, The Favorite,
102, Double Quick 97, Elsie D 97.
Fifth race, 100 yds, The Winner 112, Dal Mar 112,
Probasco 110, Lily of the West 105, Plutus
107, Leaflet 107, Springvale 107, Iselin 106,
Leeper 106, Uno 105, Kates 105, Dorcas
101, Crumbough 100, Almee Goodwin 95.

ON OTHER TRACKS.
Henry of Navarre at Morris Park.
The St. Louis Course.

Morris Park Race Track, N. Y., May 21.—
Owing to a rain storm, which prevailed in
this vicinity today the track was deep with
slippy mud and the attendance was very
small.

The principal stake event on the card was
the race for the Baychester stakes, and it
was won by Shakespeare II, the favorite,
who defeated Volley by three lengths. Car-
rib finished third. The maiden race event
was won by Rhodessa, the favorite, at odds
of 8 to 5, with Lady Louise second and Athy
third. Henry of Navarre signalled his first
appearance in a race this season by
carrying off the honors in the third race
for three-year-olds upward, easily de-
feating Mingo and Ventano.

First race, six and a half furlongs, Han-
dell, 15, Griffin, 10, won; Mingo second,
Runaway third, Time, 1:23.
Second race, half a mile, Lady Louise second,
Doggert, 4 to 5, won; Henry of Navarre,
12, Griffin, 10, won; Mingo II second,
Athy third, Time, 1:44.

Third race, seven furlongs, one mile,
Shakespeare II, 10, Tatal 1 to 1, won; Vol-
ley second, Carrib third, Time, 1:57.4.
Fourth race, one mile, One I Love, 115, A.
Clayton, 7 to 10, won; Brilliance second, In-
termission third, Time, 1:47.
Fifth race, mile and three-sixteenths,
Deerslayer, 10, Doggett, 2 to 4, won; Char-
ade second, Marshall third, Time, 2:09.

Still Heavy at St. Louis.
St. Louis, May 21.—The track was a de-
cided improvement over yesterday, although
a still a trifle heavy. Favorites won at a
disadvantage, but two winning. Broadhead,
a second choice, won the third race.
Weather
other winners were outsiders.

First race, six furlongs, Swiftly, 101, C.
laughter, 7 to 1, won; Hush second, Joe
O'Sort third, Time, 1:20.
Second race, four and a half furlongs,
Jack B, 105, Webster, 4 to 1, won; Dare II
second, Cienry third, Time, 1:09.2.
Third race, six furlongs, Broadhead, 117,
C. laughter, 7 to 1, won; Denver second,
Albert B third, Time, 1:20.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, Salvable, 110,
Martin, 7 to 10, won; Cravasse second, Bat-
tleford third, Time, 1:30.
Fifth race, six furlongs, Brad Scott, 105,
C. laughter, 7 to 5, won; Johnnie McHale
second, Ashland third, Time, 1:35.2.

Only One Favorite at Chicago.
Chicago, Ill., May 21.—The track at Lake-
side today was too heavy for the favorites
to play through.
Stances only one pulled off an event.
First race, five and a half furlongs, Bob
Lee, Davis, 6 to 1, won; Ramona second,
Tara Archer third, Time, 1:58.4.
Second race, four and a half furlongs,
Providence, 190, Lathetole, even, won;
Thomas Payne second; Golden Rod third,
Time, 1:44.

Third race, six furlongs, Waterman, 112,
Powell, 9 to 5, won; Big Strive second, So-
cial Smith third, Time, 1:25.
Fourth race, six furlongs, Dejure, 88,
Burns, 4 to 1, won; Hinda second, Roy Lo-
chel third, Time, 1:27.4.
Fifth race, five furlongs, Miss Kitty, 80,
Dorsey, 8 to 1, won; Warren Point second,
Cincinnati third, Time, 1:10.
On English Turf.

London, May 21.—The Doncaster spring
meeting opened today. The Doncaster
spring handicap plate of 1,000 sovereigns, for
three-year-olds and upward, the Sandral
colt, was won by Captain's Irer's brown colt,
Kilcock, four years old. Mr. A. Har-
ley's chestnut horse, Gazetter, five years
old second, and Mr. Vynner's chestnut filly,
Naamah, third.
In the races at Salisbury today the City
Rowl, value 100 sovereigns, the straight
mile, was won by Mr. Horace Zanguehar's
bay colt, Nouveau Riche, three years old.
Sir J. Thurst's bay colt, The Tartar, four
years old, second, and Mr. Foxhall Keene's
colt by Denovan, out of Royal Nun, three
years old, third. Four horses ran.

A GREAT RACER KILLED.

Yo Tambien, the Fleet-Footed Mare,
Kills Herself Near Lexington.
Lexington, Ky., May 21.—The great race
mare Yo Tambien was killed at McGrath-
lana farm here last evening, while
romping in the paddock with W. H. Lau-
den's Hattie. She became frightened and
ran against a fence, breaking a rail and
running a large splinter into her abdomen,
cutting through her bowels. The Tartar, four
years old, second, and Mr. Foxhall Keene's
colt by Denovan, out of Royal Nun, three
years old, third. Four horses ran.

"LIKE WASH WOMEN."

That Is the Way the Atlantas Played
Ball in Columbus.

Clubs. Played. Won. Lost. Per Ct.
Montgomery . . . 20 9 9 .683
New Orleans . . . 28 19 9 .678
Atlanta . . . 15 13 2 .866
Mobile . . . 23 15 8 .652
Birmingham . . . 19 10 9 .526
Columbus . . . 8 20 2 .889

Clubs. Won. Lost. Per Ct.
Cincinnati . . . 19 9 9 .683
Cleveland . . . 17 10 7 .647
Pittsburgh . . . 15 10 5 .666
Baltimore . . . 15 12 3 .833
Washington . . . 14 13 1 .857
Philadelphia . . . 14 13 1 .857
Chicago . . . 15 14 1 .933
Brooklyn . . . 14 13 1 .857
New York . . . 9 18 1 .888
St. Louis . . . 9 18 1 .888
Louisville . . . 6 21 2 .888

Manager Knowles made his second bow
before the Columbus people yesterday and
in doing so presented three new men on his
team.
Secret, late of New Orleans, was in the
box, with Shea at short and Jennings in the
outfield in place of Wagner. Somehow the
Atlantas were unable to do anything with
Lamont and the only redeeming feature in
errors and the rotten playing the men put
up, lost them the game. The Atlantas will
play in Columbus today and tomorrow,
and it is to be hoped that they will pick
out at least one more game before coming
home on Saturday night.

Montgomery, the leader, went down
before Birmingham in a beautiful even-
ing game, which was witnessed by a large
crowd.

Norton's ear has been bothering him so
much since he was away that he was com-
pelled to leave the team yesterday and
come home to obtain the attention of a
specialist. He will be missed by the
team. Somehow lack seems to be against
Atlanta this year.

But it is sure to make a change, and that
very soon.

How Atlanta Lost the Game.
Columbus, Ga., May 21.—At the end of
the eighth inning the score of the game
between Columbus and Atlanta was 2 to 0.
In the ninth inning the Atlantas went to
pieces and the locals piled up six more
runs.

Secretist joined the visitors this morn-
ing, having been secured from New Or-
leans, and the only redeeming feature of
the work of the Atlantas was his box
work.

The remainder of the team played like
wash women. The Gate City crowd found
it impossible with anything but Lamont
and the only redeeming feature of the
work of the Atlantas was his box
work.

Atlanta . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Vandier, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Callahan, 2b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Schreist, p . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Columbus . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Halt, ss . . . 5 1 1 8 1 0
Phelan, 2b . . . 3 0 0 0 1 0
Wright, c . . . 4 1 2 10 1 0
Lamont, p . . . 4 1 1 12 0 0

Totals . . . 30 2 4 27 18 6
Columbus . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Carroll, 3b . . . 5 1 1 12 1 0
Broderick, cf . . . 5 1 1 8 1 0
McFadden, 1b . . . 5 1 1 8 1 0
Feldrose, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Hall, ss . . . 5 1 1 4 2 0
Phelan, 2b . . . 3 0 0 0 1 0
Wright, c . . . 4 1 2 10 1 0
Lamont, p . . . 4 1 1 12 0 0

Totals . . . 40 8 10 27 19 3
Columbus . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 8
Atlanta . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Summaries: Stolen bases, Lamont, 2.
Base hit, Knowles. Stolen bases, Lamont,
Van Dyke 2. Sacrifices, hits, Jumbus 1.
Atlanta, 1. Wild pitches, none. Struck
out, 1. Passed balls, Wright 1. Wild
pitches, 1. Error, Schreist 1. Time of game,
one hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire,
Clarke.

A HARD GAME TO BEAT.
New Orleans and Mobile Played a
Beautiful Ten Inning Game.

New Orleans, May 21.—One of the great-
est games of ball ever played anywhere
was the one today between Mobile and
New Orleans.

For nine innings young Frank Hahn
pitched phenomenal ball, shut out the
Pelicans out without a run or a hit, and
only one man reached third base and one
in front of him in the tenth he sent
Huston to first on balls and Knox bat-
tled-handed and made the first hit of the
game.

Huston and Knox made a double steal
and after two had been retired and York
Said, Wright, basing on a remarkable game
and the nine hits made off him were scat-
tering and accomplished nothing. The
inning was a near thing to perfection
and the errors by York and Fisher were
excusable.

The home team's victory is mainly due
to their superior base running. The score
was:

New Orleans . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Houssman, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Powell, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Huston, 1b . . . 2 1 0 3 2 0
Dowdy, 2b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Bowman, 1b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
York, rf . . . 4 0 1 1 0 1
Dowdy, 2b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Gonding, c . . . 4 0 0 7 2 0
Smith, p . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 32 2 2 20 9 1
Mobile . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Dobbs, ss . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0
Buschman, 1b . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0
Wissaman, lf . . . 5 0 2 3 0 0
Fisher, 1b . . . 4 0 2 6 0 0
Wittrock, cf . . . 2 0 1 2 0 0
Dummit, rf . . . 1 1 2 2 0 0
Paynter, 2b . . . 4 0 0 3 1 0
Hahn, p . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 24 0 9 30 6 1
New Orleans . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 8
Mobile . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Summaries: Earned runs, New Orleans 1.
Two-base hit, Wittrock. Sacrifices, hits,
York 2. Knox, Dowdy, Paynter. Double
play, Knox to Huston to Bowman. Struck
out, by Smith 6. Hahn 12. Time of game,
two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire,
Keef.

THE LEADERS LOST.
Birmingham Captured an Eleven In-
ning Game from Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—Montgomery
lost to Birmingham today solely by errors

and loose playing on the part of the
locals.
Even with the breaks of the locals it
took eleven innings for Birmingham to
win the game. Lally's breaks were about
evenly distributed and no advantage was
given to either side. The feature of the
line fly, completing double play unas-
sisted. The score was:

Montgomery . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Meara, lf . . . 5 0 0 2 3 0 0
Keech, ss . . . 5 0 0 2 3 0 0
Dillard, rf . . . 5 0 0 1 3 0 0
Ryan, 1b . . . 5 0 0 1 3 0 0
Pabst, 1b . . . 5 1 1 12 0 0
Gorman, 2b . . . 4 2 2 1 2 0 0
Magan, 2b . . . 5 0 0 2 5 0 0
Wiley, rf and c . . . 5 0 0 2 5 0 0
Sheehan, p . . . 3 0 1 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 40 6 14 70 13 3
Birmingham . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Fisher, rf . . . 5 0 0 5 1 0 0
Fuller, ss . . . 5 0 0 2 7 1 0 0
Katz, lf . . . 5 2 4 1 0 0 1
Ryan, 1b . . . 5 2 3 11 0 0 1
McKenzie, 2b . . . 5 0 1 2 3 0 0
Rappold, c . . . 4 0 0 4 2 0 0
Gardner, 2b . . . 5 0 0 2 0 0 0
Fricken, p . . . 5 1 1 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 45 7 11 33 11 1
Montgomery . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Birmingham . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Summaries: Earned runs, Montgomery 5.
Birmingham 4. Two-base hits, Fricken,
Katz 2, McKenzie; three base hits, Fricken,
stolen bases, Meara, Pabst 2, Gorman
2, Wiley 2, double plays, Fuller to Ryan,
Fuller unassisted; bases on balls, Sheehan
2, Ryan 2, Pabst 1, Fricken 1, Gorman 1.
Fricken 2, passed balls, Wiley; first base
on errors, Montgomery 1, Birmingham 1;
time of game two hours; umpire, Lally.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.
Cincinnati 4, New York 2.
Cincinnati, O., May 21.—The locals bunched
their hits in the sixth inning of today's
game and won their seventh consecutive
victory. Both teams fielded brilliantly. Not-
withstanding it was Derby day fully 4,500
people were in attendance. The game was
the New Yorks here and Harry Davis
moved from first to left field, succeeding
Coughlin, who, with Seymour, have
started home. Score:

Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 6
New York . . . 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 8
Batteries—Foreman and Peitz; Dehony
and Wilson.

Louisville 1, Baltimore 0.
Louisville, Ky., May 21.—Baltimore was
shut out today by the great
pitchers' battles ever fought on the Louis-
ville grounds. Miller scored the only run
on Jennings' fumble. Pitcher after pitcher
which the shortstop threw the ball over
which's head and under the grand stand,
Miller going to right and under the grand
stand to left. Attendance, 1,000.
Score:

Louisville . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2
Baltimore . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
Batteries—McDermott and Miller; Mc-
Mahon and Robinson.

Chicago 6, Washington 12.
Chicago, May 21.—The Senators made
their first appearance in the city today.
Chicago today and gave the Colts a bad
game, the third they have had this year.
Miller put up a fine game. The Griffiths
received such poor support at the start
that he quit and hit the ball as they
were on both sides. Attendance, 1,200.
Score:

Chicago . . . 0 0 0 0 1 5 2 6 11 6
Washington . . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2 8
Batteries—Griffith and Kittredge; Mercer
and McGuire.

Pittsburg 6, Philadelphia 5.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 21.—McGill was wild
in the first inning today and three base
on balls and two singles resulted in four
runs. The game was a close one. The
Cross stopped a liner from Lyon's bat in
the fifth and broke the little finger of his
right hand. He will be laid up for some
time. Grady took his place. Attendance
2,000. Score:

Pittsburg . . . 4 0 0 0 2 0 0 6 2
Philadelphia . . . 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 5 9
Cleveland 4, Boston 1.
Cleveland, O., May 21.—Time hitting
by Cleveland won the first game of the
series from Boston. Young pitched a
superb game, and the only redeeming fea-
ture of the work of the Atlantas was his box
work.

The remainder of the team played like
wash women. The Gate City crowd found
it impossible with anything but Lamont
and the only redeeming feature of the
work of the Atlantas was his box
work.

Atlanta . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Vandier, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Callahan, 2b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Schreist, p . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Columbus . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Halt, ss . . . 5 1 1 8 1 0
Phelan, 2b . . . 3 0 0 0 1 0
Wright, c . . . 4 1 2 10 1 0
Lamont, p . . . 4 1 1 12 0 0

Totals . . . 30 2 4 27 18 6
Columbus . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Carroll, 3b . . . 5 1 1 12 1 0
Broderick, cf . . . 5 1 1 8 1 0
McFadden, 1b . . . 5 1 1 8 1 0
Feldrose, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Hall, ss . . . 5 1 1 4 2 0
Phelan, 2b . . . 3 0 0 0 1 0
Wright, c . . . 4 1 2 10 1 0
Lamont, p . . . 4 1 1 12 0 0

Totals . . . 40 8 10 27 19 3
Columbus . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 8
Atlanta . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Summaries: Stolen bases, Lamont, 2.
Base hit, Knowles. Stolen bases, Lamont,
Van Dyke 2. Sacrifices, hits, Jumbus 1.
Atlanta, 1. Wild pitches, none. Struck
out, 1. Passed balls, Wright 1. Wild
pitches, 1. Error, Schreist 1. Time of game,
one hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire,
Clarke.

A HARD GAME TO BEAT.
New Orleans and Mobile Played a
Beautiful Ten Inning Game.

New Orleans, May 21.—One of the great-
est games of ball ever played anywhere
was the one today between Mobile and
New Orleans.

For nine innings young Frank Hahn
pitched phenomenal ball, shut out the
Pelicans out without a run or a hit, and
only one man reached third base and one
in front of him in the tenth he sent
Huston to first on balls and Knox bat-
tled-handed and made the first hit of the
game.

Huston and Knox made a double steal
and after two had been retired and York
Said, Wright, basing on a remarkable game
and the nine hits made off him were scat-
tering and accomplished nothing. The
inning was a near thing to perfection
and the errors by York and Fisher were
excusable.

The home team's victory is mainly due
to their superior base running. The score
was:

New Orleans . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Houssman, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Powell, cf . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Huston, 1b . . . 2 1 0 3 2 0
Dowdy, 2b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Bowman, 1b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
York, rf . . . 4 0 1 1 0 1
Dowdy, 2b . . . 4 0 0 0 0 0
Gonding, c . . . 4 0 0 7 2 0
Smith, p . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 32 2 2 20 9 1
Mobile . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Dobbs, ss . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0
Buschman, 1b . . . 2 0 0 0 0 0
Wissaman, lf . . . 5 0 2 3 0 0
Fisher, 1b . . . 4 0 2 6 0 0
Wittrock, cf . . . 2 0 1 2 0 0
Dummit, rf . . . 1 1 2 2 0 0
Paynter, 2b . . . 4 0 0 3 1 0
Hahn, p . . . 3 0 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 24 0 9 30 6 1
New Orleans . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6 8
Mobile . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Summaries: Earned runs, New Orleans 1.
Two-base hit, Wittrock. Sacrifices, hits,
York 2. Knox, Dowdy, Paynter. Double
play, Knox to Huston to Bowman. Struck
out, by Smith 6. Hahn 12. Time of game,
two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire,
Keef.

THE LEADERS LOST.
Birmingham Captured an Eleven In-
ning Game from Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala., May 21.—Montgomery
lost to Birmingham today solely by errors

and loose playing on the part of the
locals.
Even with the breaks of the locals it
took eleven innings for Birmingham to
win the game. Lally's breaks were about
evenly distributed and no advantage was
given to either side. The feature of the
line fly, completing double play unas-
sisted. The score was:

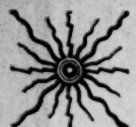
Montgomery . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Meara, lf . . . 5 0 0 2 3 0 0
Keech, ss . . . 5 0 0 2 3 0 0
Dillard, rf . . . 5 0 0 1 3 0 0
Ryan, 1b . . . 5 0 0 1 3 0 0
Pabst, 1b . . . 5 1 1 12 0 0
Gorman, 2b . . . 4 2 2 1 2 0 0
Magan, 2b . . . 5 0 0 2 5 0 0
Wiley, rf and c . . . 5 0 0 2 5 0 0
Sheehan, p . . . 3 0 1 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 40 6 14 70 13 3
Birmingham . . . ab. r. bh. po. a. e.
Fisher, rf . . . 5 0 0 5 1 0 0
Fuller, ss . . . 5 0 0 2 7 1 0 0
Katz, lf . . . 5 2 4 1 0 0 1
Ryan, 1b . . . 5 2 3 11 0 0 1
McKenzie, 2b . . . 5 0 1 2 3 0 0
Rappold, c . . . 4 0 0 4 2 0 0
Gardner, 2b . . . 5 0 0 2 0 0 0
Fricken, p . . . 5 1 1 0 0 0 0

Totals . . . 45 7 11 33 11 1
Montgomery . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Birmingham . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 6
Summaries: Earned runs, Montgomery 5.
B

WEDDING PRESENTS.

In Cut Glass,
Solid Silver AND
Eancy Goods.



We send goods on selection.
Write us before you buy.

We also engrave Wedding
Invitations and Visiting
Cards.

SEND FOR OUR SAMPLES

P. STEVENS & BRO.
47 Whitehall St. S. E.

money
silver
gold

any sort—except counterfeit—we'll exchange good whisky for good money—that's fair—good whisky promotes health—hundreds of barrels of Health in our stores—won't you have some?—nothing impure here—we fight adulterated stuff—the other fellows imitate our brands—you know why!

bluthenthal "b. & b." & Dickart

markets and forsyth streets.
hello! no. 373.
imperial cocktails—the best.

and Whiskey Habits
cured at home with
out pain. Book of particulars sent FREE.
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.,
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 1/2 Whitehall St.

Prevention
better than cure. Tutt's Liver
Pills will not only cure, but if
taken in time will prevent
Sick Headache,
dyspepsia, biliousness, malaria,
constipation, jaundice, torpid
liver and kindred diseases.
TUTT'S LIVER PILLS
ABSOLUTELY CURE.

Hermitage Heights PASTURAGE!

NEAR GRANT PARK. 300 ACRES.
Fine grasses and spring water in each pasture. Lease, mares. Careful attention given to stock and rates reasonable.
F. W. BENTEN, JR.
39 Pavilion Street, City.
may 5-1m

FLY SCREENS

MANUFACTURED BY
WILLINGHAM & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Stair Work, Every Glass of
Hard Wood, Yellow and
White Pine Finish
Mantels.

In fact, we manufacture every article that appertains to the Building of a House.

We have the Best Equipped Factory in the South, with New and IMPROVED MACHINERY.
Send us your bills for estimate before placing your order.

WILLINGHAM & CO.

Telephone 359. Office No. 1 North Forsyth Street. Factory 64 to 84 Elliott St.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW

AGENT FOR
FAIRCHILD'S
Celebrated Fountain Pens.
New supply just received. Call and see them

Philadelphia Dental

PARLORS,
36 Whitehall St.

The largest and most magnificently equipped dental office in the country. All work first-class and fully warranted.

Tooths Extracted Positively Without Pain
by the use of vitalized air made fresh at the office every day.
Teeth extracted painlessly 50 cents.
A. McKECHNIE, D. D. S., L. D. S.,
april 17

PROGRAMME.

Lakewood Park.

Wednesday night, prize dance, new and novel.

Thursday night, illumination of grounds and grand promenade with music.

Friday night, grand ball and boat races.

Saturday, picnics, outing parties.

Splendid baseball ground.

Saturday night, music, dancing, ten pins, etc.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
All creditors of the estate of Flora S. Carr, late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands hereby notified according to law, and to the undersigned to said estate are required to make immediate payment.
N. C. CARR, Adm.
may 22 6t

MASHED BY THE CARS

A Car Coupler Brings Suit Against the
Seaboard for Damages.

THE NEWS OF THE COURTS

The Grand Jury Will Meet This Morning To Prepare Cases for the Criminal Court.

A. G. Allen is an employee of the Georgia, Carolina and Northern railroad, but instead of coupling cars as was his former vocation, he is now suing the road for damages he received while at his post of duty. On February 25th Allen was at work in the Inman Park yards of the Seaboard Air-Line, when his hand was severely mashed by being caught between the bumpers of two cars which he was endeavoring to couple.

In his petition, which has been filed against the Raleigh and Gaston and Seaboard and Roanoke railway companies, operating the Georgia, Carolina and Northern, he says he had signaled the engineer of the train on which he was working, to stand still until he could get in between the cars and adjust the coupling pin, which he failed to drop when the cars went together.

He says while he was in between the cars, the engineer had signaled the engineer to forward without warning, and his hand was caught between the murderous bumper on account of his accident he says he has been forced to lose much time and pay out large sums of money for the services of a surgeon, and now seeks for \$1,500.

The suit was filed by Attorneys Arnold & Arnold and is directed to the city court.

Grand Jury Meets Today.

The grand jury will meet this morning and take up cases which have been made since its last session.

A large number of witnesses have been summoned and it is said several indictments will follow as the result of the investigation to be made this morning. Monday morning the criminal superior court will convene, and several cases of importance have been set for a hearing. The case of Howellworth case will be one of the first to be tried, and much interest is being manifested in the result of the trial. Howellworth is charged with the murder of Mortimer Johnson, which was committed last June. The state will introduce a number of witnesses and the evidence is said to be very strong against Howellworth.

Criminal Courts Take a Recess.

The second division of the city court was not in session yesterday, on account of the illness of Judge Berry.

Judge Berry was not feeling well yesterday morning when the court was called to order, and on account of his indisposition, the court took a recess until he fully recovers and is able to sit on the bench.

The first division of the city court was in session during the morning hours, but no cases were heard as the time was consumed in hearing motions and demurrers. A verdict and decree was taken in the superior court yesterday before Judge Lumpkin in the case of Charles Handy, administrator of the estate of S. J. Handy, which was brought against the Neal Loan and Parking Company.

The Sale Confirmed.

Judge Lumpkin yesterday signed an order confirming the sale of the stock and goods of the Old Book Store Company to J. F. Meegan for \$400.

The Old Book Store Company has been in the hands of a receiver for about three years and until recently Captain Burke was the receiver.

A few days ago Mr. Gordon Mitchell was appointed receiver and Captain Burke was removed. The stock was advertised and the sale occurred Tuesday. The goods will be removed and sold by Mr. Meegan at retail.

Rabbi Browne's Mission.

Rev. Dr. Edward B. M. Browne was in Atlanta Wednesday. Rabbi Browne has many friends in Atlanta, who were glad to see him. He left for New York Wednesday night, where he will board the steamer Werra next Saturday for Europe. Dr. Browne is on the way to Jerusalem, where he goes with other eminent men, to look at the archives said to belong to a society. These documents give an account of the thirty-three years of the life of Jesus Christ. The doctor will be heard from through the press, as he has engagements to write letters for leading journals.

Mr. Hickey Leaves Town.

Mr. J. E. Hickey left yesterday for Tallulah Falls, where he will remain during the summer. He will manage the Cliff house during the summer.

HOTEL ST. SIMON.

The Season Opens Most Auspiciously.

Guests Arriving Daily.

Hotel St. Simon has again opened its doors for the reception of guests. The season was opened May 4th and many guests have already arrived. A large Atlanta delegation is expected within the next week. Mr. Timberlake, the competent and able manager, has had the building remodeled and repainted, also the cottages. In fact, everything that would tend to add to the comfort and pleasure of the guests has been provided. A splendid orchestra has just arrived and everything points to a successful season at St. Simon's.

For Twenty-Six Years.

Mr. M. Gaines has for twenty-six years had his sign out at No. 84 Peachtree street, and for the same length of time he has borne the reputation of being the leading boot and shoe maker of Atlanta. A shoddy piece of work has never been turned from the shop. The old stand, No. 84, is to be torn away for a new building, and his many patrons and friends will in future find him at No. 79 Peachtree street.

A summer school for instruction in kindergarten methods will be conducted at

Atlanta, Ga., by Miss Hallman, of Washington, D. C., and Miss Allen, Atlanta. In connection with school classes in drawing and modeling will be conducted by Miss Martha Norton, of New York Institute for Artist-Artisans.

For particulars address, MISS WILLETH ALLEN, No. 629 Peachtree, Atlanta.

PERSONAL.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The Copper Cent

IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME—Daily New York World for 1 cent.

JOHN M. MILLER'S, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

Rent an Electropolis.

Graham & DuBois, 25 Electric building, corner Marietta and Broad streets, are renting the Electropolis two months for \$5. Call on them for all particulars.

may 19 1t

Foot's Trunk Factory.

Selling Steamer Trunks and all others; also valises and telescopes at greatly reduced prices. Call before buying. Repairing a specialty. Telephone 220, 11 East Alabama street.

april 16-20c e o d

GEORGIA WILL BE THERE.

GEN. KELL CONVEYS AN INVITATION TO VOLUNTEERS.

They Are Invited to Attend the Big Reunion of Confederate Veterans at Richmond.

The prospects for the big reunion and military parade in Richmond on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone of the Davis monument grow space and the indications are that Georgia will have a big number of military boys as well as veterans in attendance.

Adjutant General Kell is in receipt of a letter from General Peyton Wise, chairman of the executive committee in charge of the Richmond reunion, inviting the military of Georgia to participate on that occasion. In furtherance of this purpose Adjutant General Kell has issued the following circular to the military boys:

"Circular No. 1. An invitation has been received at this office from General Peyton Wise, chairman of the executive committee for all organizations of the Georgia volunteers to attend the sixth annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans and the laying of the corner stone of the monument to President Jefferson Davis, to take place in Richmond, Va., on June 30th and July 1 and 2, 1896.

"Commanding officers of organizations that expect to attend this meeting will, as soon as possible, inform this office of their intention, giving number of officers and enlisted men in order that the proper notification may be sent to the committee at Richmond in charge of the reception and quartering of troops.

"Quarters will be furnished free of charge and the railroads have made a rate of 1 cent per mile for visiting military organizations.

"The governor and his staff will be present and it is hoped that the state will be represented by as many of its military as can possibly attend.

"By order of the governor,
JOHN MCINOSH KELL,
Adjutant General.

FIFTY-THIRD COMMENCEMENT.

Southern Female College, College Park, Georgia.



Programme of Exercises.

Alumnae exercises—Saturday afternoon, May 23d, at 3:15 o'clock, at College Park. Baccalaureate sermon—Sunday morning, May 24th, at 10 o'clock, at College Park. Senior class exercises—Monday afternoon, May 25th, at 3 o'clock, at College Park. Annual concert—Monday evening, May 25th, at 7:30 o'clock, in Grand opera house, Atlanta, Ga. Admission 50 cents; delivery of diplomas and degrees.

All railroads in Georgia belonging to the Southern Passenger Association offer a special rate of one and one-third fare with certificates, from May 23d to 25th. Persons living out of the state may buy regular tickets to the nearest point, procuring certificates at both places for the return trip. Presentation of the railroad ticket at the Grand opera house will entitle the bearer to admission to the concert; after the entertainment certificates will be signed.

Visitors are invited to attend the commencement exercises.
C. C. COX, President.

IRRIGATION.

The celebrated Lion Brewery here of Cincinnati has received highest award at Cotton States and International exposition. Ask for it and a trial will convince you of its excellence. Jerry Towns, agent keg beer; Aug. Fleisch, agent bottled beer.

History, Methods, Statistics and Results.

124-page pamphlet above subject will be furnished free on application to James P. Agler, 213 N. 4th street, St. Louis, Mo. apr 14 eod

Office Stationery.

BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, all at cut prices at

JOHN M. MILLER'S, 29 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.

WHERE SHALL WE SPEND THE SUMMER?

Lookout Inn, Lookout Mountain, Tenn., the Palace Hotel of the South.

Offers inducements superior to any other resort in the south. Here the atmosphere is always cool and clear. The nights are perfect. There are no mosquitoes and malaria is absolutely unknown. The water is the finest in the world, so pronounced by the historian Bancroft, the great traveler Stanley and a host of others. Lookout Inn is a beautiful gem of architecture, built of the famous old red sand stone and wood, finished in the interior throughout in quartered oak, and decorated by some of the best known artists of the country at enormous expense. The water used on the tables is from the celebrated Leonora Spring, the purest in the world. This historic resort promises to be unusually brilliant this year. Write for circulars and terms to M. S. Gibson, manager. Special rates for May and June.

Half Rates to Pittsburgh.

The Southern railway will on May 24th, 25th and 26th sell round trip tickets to Pittsburgh, Pa., on account of the national prohibition convention. These tickets are good returning until May 30th. Rates via Washington \$25.00 and via Cincinnati \$20.00.

Apply Southern railway ticket office, Kimball house, corner.

may 20 21 22 23 24

Men's Blue and Black Serge Suits.

Nowhere in all America can be found a more elaborate and desirable display of Men's Single and Double Breasted Suits, in French, English and American Black or Blue Serge. These serges are made especially for us, and EVERY THREAD IS HARD TWISTED, so as to wear well. The dying of the goods and the ALAZERINE FINISH which we expressly have the manufacturers put on the fabric for us, and for which we pay extra, enables us to GUARANTEE THAT THE COLORS are absolutely RIGHT AND FAST. A superb line, never before heard of at such a low price as

Lads-Neel Co

CUT PRICES

For Saturday and Monday Only.

Granose Flake.....	15c	8
Granola.....	15c	7
Pettijohn.....	15c	11
Soap Powder, 1 lb. pkg.....	10c	6
Gal. Prunes.....	60c	38
Gal. Black Berries.....	1.00	164
Butter Oil, qts.....	50c	25
Butter Oil, 1/2 gal.....	1.00	50
Butter Oil, 1 gal.....	1.50	1.00
	5:15	3:09

The "Best" Tea and Coffee Co.

Importers, Roasters, Blenders and Manufacturers,
79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

WE TAKE HEADQUARTERS FOR GENERAL MILLS SUPPLIES.

THE BROWN & KING SUPPLY CO.

ATLANTA, GA.

BEATING, HOSE PACKING, PIPE COVERING, SHIFTING, HANGERS, COUPLINGS, ETC.

PIPE FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS, STEAM PUMPS, ENGINE BOILERS.

GET YOUR . . . BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS, Journals, Cash Books, Binding, ELECTROTYPE, Etc., Etc., of The Franklin Printing and Publishing Company.

480 W. HARRISON, Manager, (State Printer.) ATLANTA, GA.

Consult them before placing your orders.

THE KEELEY INSTITUTE

ATLANTA, GA.

FOR THE CURE OF LIQUOR, OPIUM, MORPHINE, COCAINE, TOBACCO AND CIGARETTE HABITS.

Adopted by the United States Government. For information address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

New Sanitarium corner Jackson and Pine Sts.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

COLUMBIA RIDING ACADEMY!

AT GATE CITY GUARD ARMORY

Under supervision of expert instructors.

Ladies' class every morning from 9 to 10 o'clock.

Gentlemen alone every evening, except Tuesday and Friday, from 8 to 10 p. m.

Copeland & Bishop, M'g'rs.

2 Equitable Building.

TELEPHONE 1206.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

25% STEAMER TRUNKS 25% Patent Automatic Revolving Tray.

For next 30 days a special cut of 25 per cent. on all Steamer Trunks, Brass Bound, Sole Leather Bound or Steel Bound. Special low prices on all goods. Only complete line in the city. Call and be convinced.

L. LIEBERMAN, 92 and 94 Whitehall St.

MERCHANTS, TESTIFY TO THE MERITS OF OUR CLOTHING. We have the kind to suit every size, every shape, every purse.

Suits, Straw Hats, Negligee Attire of every description for the hot weather.

THE RELIABLE KIND ONLY!

HIRSCH BROS., 44 Whitehall Street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR STATE SENATOR. I hereby announce myself a candidate for state senator from the thirty-fifth senatorial district, subject to the democratic primary to be held on June 6th.

J. A. MORROW.

FOR SHERIFF. Editor Constitution—I hereby announce my name as a candidate for sheriff of Fulton county, subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held June 6, 1896.

The names of the following gentlemen on my ticket as my deputies: Walter C. Dean, J. J. Jordan, George Shelverton. If I deem it necessary, may add one or two more, as I am in the race to win.

C. W. MANGUM.

John W. Nelms, deputies: A. J. Shropshire, L. P. Thomas, Josh Two Eugene Hardeman, Clark Tolbert, N. A. Chastain, J. J. Paine, Q. Trimble, W. C. Maddox. Subject to primary June 6th.

Subject to the action of the democratic primary to be held June 6, 1896, for sheriff of Fulton county in the next general assembly, subject to the action of the primary to be held 6th June, 1896.

CLARENCE KNOWLES.

I am a candidate to represent Fulton county in the next general assembly, subject to the action of the primary to be held June 6, 1896.